

# The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not—Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 6.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1862.

NUMBER 38.

## THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Office in GREELEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

Advertisements are received for two dollars per year in advance, and for shorter periods at proportionate rates.

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## The Messenger.

Saturday, May 31, 1862.

The close grapple and sharp steel of

logical and patriotic soldiers must always

put rebels and traitors to flight.—STANLEY

STANLEY, TO THE SOLDIERS.

Another Uprising of the People!

The recent telegraphic announcement

that the Capital was in danger, caused a

patriotic outburst all over the Union, and

troops were dispatched to Washington

with extraordinary alacrity. Responses

to the call for troops came thus:

NEW YORK.

New York, May 26.—The Seventh

regiment goes to Washington to-night;

also the Fifth volunteer artillery. The

Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Twenty-Second,

Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second,

Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth,

Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth,

Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Regiments are under

orders.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, May 26.—The first

regiment of the reserve brigade will be ready

to-morrow, and three more regiments in

36 hours.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, May 25.—The call upon the

militia of the State for active service, is

being gloriously responded to. The

enthusiasm of the 19th of April, 1861, is

renewed. Regiments, battalions, and

companies are rapidly arriving from

various parts of the State. Newburyport

sent ninety men, enlisted since two o'clock

this morning. A large force will be

in readiness to move to-night and during

to-morrow.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, May 26.—A battalion of

four companies of the 62d Indiana and two

companies of the 19th New York Infantry

and Capt. Naylor's battery left for Wash-

ington to-night.

And so all over the Union. Our

country forever!

OLD HUNDRED IS CALLED.—On Sunday

evening, a few hours after sunset, while

we were sitting in our tent in company

with several other "specials," one of our

number, laying his hand upon our knee,

suddenly said to us, "Hark, what is that?"

A second all had ceased talking, and

every ear endeavored to catch the sound

of the air music of that glorious anthem,

"Old Hundred," in which it seemed a

thousand voices were participating.

All of us immediately sought the open

air and there stood until the last note

died away upon our ear. Never before

have we heard anything so magnificently

grand as the same "Old Hundred," sung

by the soldiers of the Union army on the

plains of Yorktown. The air was made

resonant with the music, and the woods

around reverberated with the mighty

strain. Beneath the canopy of heaven

the soldier gazed upward into the star-

light sky and sang out loud, "from whom

all blessings flow," an anthem that stirred

in the heart of man the best and holiest

emotions. The incident was a sublime

one either for the poet or the artist.—

Cor. McClure's army.

CORRESPONDING ADDRESS.—LETTERS.

A safe rule in addressing letters is this:

Do not presume that the post office clerks

know as much about your correspondence

as you do. If you are addressing a busi-

ness man or a firm of long standing, it

will be safe to presume him well known;

otherwise, it is safer to presume him in-

known, and to address him with all rea-

sonable particularity. Write the town

## The Homestead Bill.

The following is a correct copy of the

Homestead Bill passed by both Houses

of Congress, and signed by the Presi-

dent:

AN ACT to secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on

the Public Domain; and to provide a bounty for

Soldiers in line of grants of the Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the United States of

America in Congress assembled, That any

person who is the head of a family, or

who has arrived at the age of twenty-

one years, and is a citizen of the United

States, or who shall have filed his declar-

ation of intention to become such, as re-

quired by the naturalization laws of the

United States, and who has never borne

arms against the United States Govern-

ment, or given aid and comfort to its en-

emies, shall, from and after the first of

January, 1863, be entitled to enter one

quarter section, or a less quantity, of un-

appropriated public lands, upon which

said person may have filed a pre-emption

claim, or which may at the time the ap-

plication is made, be subject to pre-emption

at \$1.25 per acre, or less, per acre; or

eighty acres or less of such unappropri-

ated lands, at \$2.50 per acre, to be located

in a body in conformity to the legal sub-

divisions of the public lands, and after

the same shall have been surveyed: Pro-

vided, That any person applying for the

benefit of this act, shall, upon application to

the Register of the Land Office in which

he or she is about to make such entry, make

affidavit before said Register or Receiver,

that he or she is the head of a family, or

is twenty-one years of age, or is the head

of a family, or is twenty-one years of age,

or shall have performed service in the

army of the United States, and that said

entry is made for the purpose of actual

settlement and cultivation, and not for

the purpose of speculation or for the use

or benefit of any other person or persons

whomsoever; and upon filing the said

affidavit, he or she shall be entitled to

the benefit of this act, and on payment of

the sum of \$10, he or she shall thereupon

be permitted to enter the quantity of land

specified: Provided, however, That no

person shall be entitled to the benefit of

this act, unless he or she shall have been

in the army of the United States, or

in the service of the United States, or

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## Rotation in Office.

The present unhappy rebellion may

not prove to be an unmitigated evil to the

Northern States. From the beginning

of the rebellion it has been the policy

of the South, when they have once

elected a man to Congress, of fair natu-

ral abilities, to retain him there, for they

seen from the first to have understood

that a man of only moderate natural

abilities, with a few years of experience

in Congress, could be of more service to

his constituency than one of command-

ing genius without



# STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

## STILLWATER:

Tuesday, - - - June 3, 1862.

### The News from the Seat of War.

We publish in another column an account of the evacuation of Corinth. The despatch is so meagre that it is difficult to form an opinion of the importance of the victory. Whether it is a "great bloodless victory," as some claim, or whether it is a mere strategic move on the military chess board will appear more fully when the particulars are received, which may be before we go to press. If Beauregard has succeeded in carrying off the more valuable part of his material and preserved his army intact, we fail to see the great gain to the national cause. It would rather appear to be an unadvised retreat, and that the work, the time, and the valuable lives sacrificed before Corinth since the battle of Shiloh, were so much time, work and life lost to the Union, as the rebels could retire, sit down in another "impregnable" position, while we would have the privilege of repeating the programme of the last seven weeks—dig ditches, lose valuable lives by sickness and profligate skirmishes, until such time as the rebels may choose to take another promenade for their health, and move a little further south. If, on the other hand they retreated in a panic, leaving an important portion of their military stores and arms behind, it is difficult to see how they can hope to be benefited by the move, and it is doubtful if they will be able to make another stand in the south-west.

A Union man from Mississippi reports that Beauregard's army did not number over 75,000 men—that the gunboats had cut off their supplies from Texas and Arkansas, and that the want of wholesome provisions was seriously felt in his camp. This, to us, is the most plausible theory, and is a satisfactory reason for the evacuation, in that case they could not have held their position against the force that would have been brought against them. If such should prove to have been the situation of the enemy it will be a matter of regret that, through a willful want of knowledge on the part of our commanding General, they were allowed to evacuate without being totally destroyed or compelled to surrender. If the army of Beauregard does not number over 75,000 men he can have little hope of success in an encounter with the Union forces under Halleck, and the most plausible of the many theories advanced is, that he will fall back to Montgomery, Ala., from whence there is railroad communication with Richmond, and endeavor to form a junction with the rebel army in Virginia.

Banks has again assumed the offensive and gained an important advantage at Front Royal. We hope and trust that he will be furnished with men and material to recover what he has lost, through no fault of his own; for though he has proved his military talent by his conduct in the late masterly retreat, in the face of an overwhelming force, it would accord much better with the feelings of his friends to bestow their praise for a well-deserved and decisive victory.

By way of Wheeling we learn that Fremont has marched from Franklin with 20,000 (?) men to re-enforce Banks. Should they form a junction Fremont would outrank Banks and assume the command of the column. Before such a force Stonewall Jackson will have to beat the time of even the great Missouri and Arkansas traveler, Price, if he ever reaches that last ditch at Richmond.

CONFISCATION.—A bill to confiscate all property belonging to rebels, except slaves has passed the House of Representatives. The bill to emancipate the slaves of those in rebellion against the government was defeated by a majority of four. The sacred "nigger" must not be touched. Take everything say the slavery worshiping traitors, but spare to us the "nigger." We have hopes that a reconsideration may change the result, and that the bill may finally pass. How any man after voting to confiscate the houses and lands of rebels can refuse to vote for the confiscation and emancipation of their slaves, passes our comprehension. There are too many dough-faces, dough-heads and traitors in Congress, for these only, by casting such votes, give aid and comfort to the enemies of the country. Let the people mark their unfaithful servants and mete out to them stern and speedy justice. We are proud to see the vote of Minnesota recorded on the side of freedom and justice.

A rebel prisoner attempted to escape from Johnson Island near Cleveland, Ohio. The guard observed him and ordered him to halt. The rebel turned to him and said "Go to hell." When the guard discharged his musket, the rebel passed through the prisoner's body—he lived about twenty-four hours. His remains were sent to Nashville.

# ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

## FROM THE GRAND ARMY.

TERRELL'S STATION, Va., May 21, 1862.

I noticed in a late issue of your paper an article headed "Some Indignation," and as I am well acquainted with all the particulars I have concluded to post you up; more especially as I am the indirect cause of the "Private" squib.

Know then, first, that the officers of company B, of the First Minnesota—and more especially the captain thereof have this idea, and take great pains to inculcate the doctrine on their subordinates: "I am the company; if you insult me (i.e.—tell the truth), you reflect upon the character of my men. I am the Great Mogul—my word is law; I am the great—I am."

The circumstances under which "Private," of the Pioneer, (OLE NELSON, of company A,) wrote the paragraph alluded to, are these: Capt. Downie saw Capt. Coates, and asked him to request "Private" to write as he did. Downie spoke of the disparaging remarks of the "Messenger" concerning the company, (meaning, of course, shoulder-straps), and Nelson, who seldom if ever sees your paper, supposed matters were as represented by Downie. This I gather from Nelson's own statement. I know him too well to suppose that he would have written as he did, had somebody not "pulled the wool over his eyes" most effectually—a little job very hard to do generally. He told several of the boys what he had done, immediately after mailing his letter, and received the comforting assurance that his auditors "did not think he could be so completely bamboozled by shoulder-straps."

So much for "some indignation"—which is now felt only by the officers, and one "Private"—by the officers that you replied to the squib, and by the "Private" that he was ever led to write it. I hope you will survive the shock—a few more and shoulder-straps will not. Whenever you see "indignation" articles of that class, you can safely venture the assertion that somebody has been "sold" by one or more sets of shoulder straps.

In this belief, I do now subscribe,

ED. A. STEVENS.

## From the Third Minnesota Cavalry.

FORT HENRY, Tenn., May 18, 1862.

\*\*\*\*\* When we left Minnesota we were known as the 3d Company Minnesota Cavalry, Capt. Brackett. We arrived at Benton Barracks, Mo., in the latter part of December. On the 1st of January the Minnesota companies joined the regiment called Curtis' Horse, composed of Nebraska and Iowa troops; and we are company K, in the regiment, Capt. Shelley—Capt. Brackett was made Major. The regiment arrived at this place a few days after the taking of the fort; soon after the taking of Fort Donelson a portion of the regiment were removed across the river to Fort Hieman, where they have remained ever since, scouting about the country. About two weeks since a scouting party of 125 men were surprised by a cavalry force of over 1000 strong and nearly one-half of them taken prisoners—among them is Capt. Von Minden, of the 1st Minnesota Cavalry. I don't know what number of his men were taken; he had forty with him. Maj. Shaffer and five men were killed and seven wounded. Citizens in the neighborhood of the skirmish report that the enemy had 89 killed and wounded; but our troops did excellent fighting and made a good escape under the circumstances. Our men were dismounted and preparing supper when the enemy came upon them in full force at the heels of our pickets.

Maj. Brackett is at Corinth with three companies of the regiment, among which is the 2d company Minnesota Cavalry, Capt. West.

Our company has been since the 4th of March last employed in guarding the telegraph line from this point to Smithland Ky., at the mouth of the Cumberland. It is a very important line and requires a constant guard, not only against malicious persons, but being erected nearly all the way through heavy timber, and the wires attached to the trees, limbs are constantly falling on it and the swaying of the trees often pulls the wire down; we go over every mile of the wire twice a day and make the necessary repairs &c. Our boys are getting to be adepts at climbing trees, but at a fearful expense to trousers and in consequence of a scarcity of that article, quite a number are dressed in the seash booter pants—I expect they draw them.

It is a most miserable country between the two rivers; very broken, thinly settled and poor soil. It is only fit for the people who inhabit it; if God made it at all he made it expressly for them, it is hard telling which he made first. They are ages behind the Egyptians of Illinois, for they did know enough to vote the Democratic ticket. Their ignorances is only equalled by their stupidity; either are beyond the im-

agination to conceive, and their dialect—talk about Yankeeisms—this is intolerant. They are mostly secesh, but have refrained from being active in it to save their property, but they really have no idea what they are fighting for; they think they have been aggrieved somehow, but they can't tell you how. They have a few phrases given them, such as State Rights, Southern Rights, &c., but they can't tell you what they mean by them. They really have no idea what the rebellion is for, any more than "it is our side." But the women—now you have me on my soft side—recollect it is the men I have been talking about. The women are perfectly fascinating. Here you have that charming simplicity which poets rave about, and the fascinating beauty which everybody raves about. You have it here as natural—just imagine your humble servant perambulating through the fields, or some romantic glen, and hanging lovingly on his arm one of the fairest of the fair daughters of the sunny South, and while he is saying something resplendently gallant, she inserts her fairy-like hand in her snowy bosom—ye Gods! what ecstatic thrills run through him as his gaze becomes fixed upon the unknown depths—and brings forth from his coy but capacious retreat—what do you think?—a native twist of pretty black tobacco, and says, with that artless simplicity which you so much admire: "Take a chew?" Now hear the sweet girl again: "Dad raised a right smart chance of tobacco this year," "more'n we want to use—well I reckon, yes a heap more," "well, I declare if that ain't right peart," "I'll tell Clem of that; how he will laze!" "you soldiers is mighty ignorant," "it don't amount to shucks what we use; besides, ma' only dips, and I don't smoke," "say, did you fellows any on ye bring any allum with ye? our Bet's baby has got a poweful sore mouth."

Most of the women and young girls either smoke, chew or dip snuff, and frequently all three. They all dress in the inevitable butternut, except on Sundays, but on account of the war they are pretty scarce. As for cooking they have no idea about it at all, any further than to fry pork or bacon, or cook oven dodgers. Our hard pilot bread they consider the greatest delicacy and call them cookies. Their butter is like cheese curd—white and frothy.

I have been all through that country from this point to Smithland between the rivers and found but two exceptions to any of the above general descriptions. Some are more so, and perhaps there may be some who are not so bad. They are bitter against the Yankees; and it is only those who are the most intelligent who are Union men (very few of them). This is a glorious Union when well mixed up, but it requires to be well shaken &c.; and I believe that's what the matter now."

## The President Assumes the Responsibility.

The president has sent a special message to Congress, in which he distinctly assumes the responsibility of all the acts of Secretary Cameron for which a vote of censure was recently passed by that body. The appointment of patriotic citizens with extraordinary powers, to aid in improvising an army and navy was by express direction of the President, with the sanction of his whole Cabinet. It was rendered imperative by the necessities of the position, and the result has justified the wisdom of the action. It was done at a time when the regular officials could not be trusted on account of questionable loyalty.—This avowal is an ample defence of the Secretary, and is creditable to the candor and conscious self-approval of the President.

## Send Him Back!

We find the following in the Baltimore dispatch in relation to Banks' defeat at Front Royal:

The following is the statement of Capt. Geo. Smith, of the 1st Maryland:

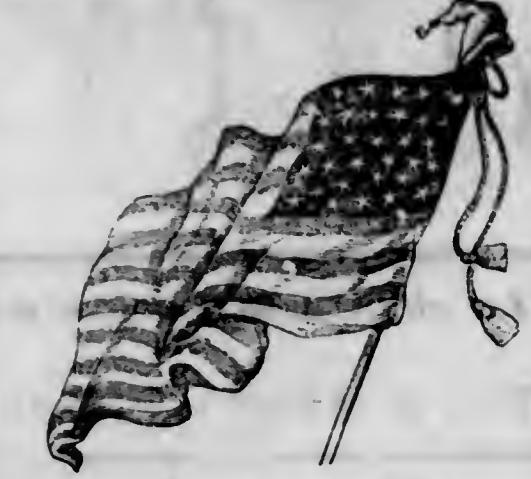
About one o'clock in the afternoon, a negro, mounted on horseback, came dashing into camp, crying out that "the rebels were coming in great numbers, and they will surround you and cut you off."

Here's a case for Dick Richardson's interference. Here's a nigger taking part in this white man's war—not a nigger only, but a slave nigger. He undoubtedly retreated with General Banks, and is we presume, in the midst of Federal soldiery, getting his rations out of the Federal put, and before now, as likely as not, dressed up in Federal clothes! Back with him to slavery! Is he not black? Does he not smell rank? Has he any rights that a white man is bound to respect? Back with him for his imprudence in mixing himself with affairs of his betters, for the crime of stealing himself from a rebel! Back to slavery!

A letter from McClellan's army says that three thousand Georgians, whose term of enlistment had expired in the rebel army, were told that they must continue in service. They loaded their guns, and officers and men all refused to obey the order, and no one dared to make them do it. The result was that they have disbanded and gone home.

The appraisers on Colonel Sam. Col's estate make the whole amount of his property foot up over three millions of dollars.

# THE LATEST.



## This Morning's News.

## Battle Before Richmond.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department this p. m.:

FIELD OF BATTLE, June 1.

We have had a desperate battle, in which the corps of Generals Sumner, Heintzelman and Keyes were engaged, against greatly superior numbers.

Yesterday at one o'clock the enemy, taking advantage of the storm, which flooded the valley of the Chickahominy, attacked our right flank.

Gen. Casey's division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably. This caused temporary confusion, during which the guns and baggage were lost, but Heintzelman and Kearney most gallantly brought up their troops, which checked the enemy.

At the same time I succeeded, by great exertion, in bringing across Gens. Sedgewick and Richardson's divisions, which drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet, covering the ground with his dead.

This morning the enemy attempted to renew the conflict, but was everywhere repulsed.

We have taken many prisoners, among whom are General Pettigrew and Colonel Long.

Our loss is heavy, but the enemy's must be enormous.

Excepting Casey's division the men behaved splendidly. Several fine bayonet charges were made.

G. B. McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

During the whole of the battle of this morning, Professor Lowe's balloon was overlooking the scene at an altitude of 2,000 feet. Telegraphic communication with the military wires were successfully maintained. Mr. Parke Spry, of Philadelphia, acting as operator. Every movement of the enemy was observed and immediately reported. This reconnaissance has been successfully made in a battle, and certainly the first time the telegraph station has been established in the air to report the movements of an enemy and the progress of a battle. The advantage to General McClellan must have been immense.

The Nashville Union of the 27th says that Mr. E. B. Glasgow, United States Marshal for the middle district of Tennessee, on last Sunday seized upon the following printing office in this city, as property forfeited to the United States, under the Confiscation act of Aug. 6, 1861: Republican Banner office, Union and American office, Gazette office, and Southern Methodist publishing house, and on Monday the Patriot office, and Baptist publishinghouse, being all the offices in the city. He also seized upon two gun factories in South Nashville, belonging to stock companies.

FREMONT and McCLELLAN.—It is a fact which the public are not generally aware of, that Major General Fremont, by the army regulations, outranks General McClellan. They both received the appointment of Major General on the same day. McClellan was a retired army Captain, and Fremont a retired Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army. By the army regulations, when two officers are appointed to high rank of the same grade, at the same time, the one having the highest previous rank, ranks the other, and Gen. Fremont having been a Lieut. Colonel, and Gen. McClellan only a Captain, Fremont is of higher rank.

## General Sigel at Pittsburg.

General Sigel passed through Pittsburg on Monday afternoon last. An immense crowd greeted him at the depot, as indeed was the case at every station between here and Pittsburg. General Sigel made a short speech at Pittsburg. He said it would be "better to lose one hundred thousand lives than not to have the question between liberty and slavery settled. Let us have no peace until this wicked rebellion is put down and the black tyrant killed." [Three cheers with union.] The government must develop its energies and put forth its strength. Traitors must not be dealt with leniently, but must be made to feel and fear the Union as they have been in Baltimore. [That's the talk.] This is the only safe course of action. It will restore confidence. It will cause unity; Union men will rejoice and rebels will be silenced. War is a horrible thing, but it is necessary at times to put down tyranny and protect liberty. Such a war is this, and I fight it with a good heart. [Great cheering.]—Chicago Tribune.

## Little Rock Occupied.

CAL., May 31.

A Memphis refugee left Fort Wright on Tuesday, and arrived today, he says the rebels have 15000 artillerymen garrisoning the fort, and says in consequence of the scarcity of coal most of the rebel gunboats have been abandoned, and the gunboats in Fort and Fort Randolph. A strong pontoon bridge has been constructed by the rebels near Fort Wright, over which a retreat when necessary can be made.

## Corinth Evacuated.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Department this morning:

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec. War.

The enemy's position and works in front of Corinth are exceedingly strong. In his flight this morning he destroyed an immense amount of public and private property, stores, provisions, wagons, tents, &c. For miles out of town the roads are filled with arms, haversacks, &c., thrown away by his fleeing troops. Large numbers of prisoners and deserters have been captured—estimated by Gen. Pope at 2,000. Gen. Beauregard evidently distrusts his army, or he would have defended so strong a position. His troops are generally much discouraged and demoralized.—For the last few days their resistance has been slight.

[Signed.] H. W. HALLECK.

Maj. Com. Commanding.

NEW YORK, May 31.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, with McClellan's army, dated Fair Oak Station, says we are on the eve of an important battle. I am on the extreme left of the line, within a short distance of the James river. At this point we have had several skirmishes with the enemy, which resulted in their discomfiture in every case.

A deserter named Henry Church, formerly of Fair Haven, Mass., came into Heintzelman's camp and reports 15,000 rebels in the hospitals at Richmond. Gen. Nagley's brigade has driven the rebels from a position nine miles from Richmond, which is now far within our lines.

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Our loss is one killed and six wounded—two very badly.

NEW YORK, May 30.

Two fugitives arrived here direct from Richmond. They report an army of 200,000 in the vicinity.

Among officers and men dissatisfaction was very general. They were living upon half rations of bacon and hard bread.

The fugitives state that Jeff. Davis had been heard to say that he would make the streets of the city run with blood before surrendering.

Col. Hawkins, of the N. Y. 9th regiment, with twenty men, arrived here in the Port Royal last night, having left Roanoke Island yesterday morning, and passed up by way of Currituck Sound, and thence by canal to Elizabeth river; thus the inland route is open, by which Gen. Burnside's department may communicate with the Capital without the risk of a passage outside of Cape Hatteras.

Preparations are making on an extensive scale for a grand Union demonstration, to take place shortly.

The oath of allegiance has been administered to nearly two thousand citizens. They all disavowed in large numbers every day to take it voluntarily. It is not made compulsory upon any one.

A report comes in from our scouts who are advanced some miles beyond Suffolk, that the city of Petersburg is to be or has been evacuated.

## Gen. Banks on the Advance.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

A dispatch received at the War Department says a brigade of our troops, preceded by four companies of the Rhode Island cavalry, entered Front Royal yesterday at 11 o'clock and drove out the enemy, consisting of the 8th and four companies of the 12th Louisiana, and a body of cavalry. Our loss is eight killed, four wounded and one missing, all of the Rhode Island Cavalry.

We captured 60 officers and 500 privates. Among the officers are Capt. Backwith West, of the 48th Virginia, First Lieut. Gemmel, of the 8th Louisiana, Lieut. J. K. Dixon and Wetherman, of the 12th Louisiana.

We captured eighteen of our troops taken at Front Royal a week ago, among whom are several officers.

We captured a large amount of transportation, including five engines and eleven railroad cars.

Our advance was so rapid that the enemy was surprised and was therefore unable to burn the bridge across the Shenandoah.

A despatch from the Associated Press reporter gives the names of our killed. The loss of the enemy is not yet known, but is said to be large, as our cavalry cut in upon them in splendid style.

A despatch from Gen. Banks to the Secretary of War says that the 3th N. Y. Cavalry entered Martinsburg this morning, and passed several miles beyond where they encountered the enemy's cavalry, captured several prisoners, a wagon of muskets, ammunition, &c.

## A Choice of Dilemmas.

Jackson, Gaines, Taylor, and Jessup, in the second war with Britain, and in the Indian wars, employed slaves in almost every capacity. Their owners were loyal men. Some of these slaves were lost; some set free; but Congress declared them men, and refused to compensate their owners. It is a rule in international law, that in a land-war, movable property, after it has been in possession of the captors for twenty-four hours becomes absolutely theirs; and that the intervention of peace cures all defects in the title. The pro-slavery man may take his choice of dilemmas. If slaves are to be considered as property, all those belonging to rebels are ours by right of conquest, not to be restored, but to be enfranchised forever. But if they are to be considered as men, we may use all of them at our own discretion, no matter whether their owners be loyal or disloyal; and the fact of their employment in the service of their country in a time of war, will constitute an absolute title to freedom.

CAIRO, May 30.

A special dispatch from Cairo says an Arkansas refugee arrived from the fleet today, he says Little Rock is fully occupied by Federal troops, that what citizens remain are decidedly loyal.

Arkansas State Legislature had scattered.

Vicksburg had surrendered to the Federal fleet.

A special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, dated Washington, May 26, says:

Mr. Allen, our Consul at Minatitlan, bearer of Corwin's last treaty with Mexico, by which the United States agrees to loan \$10,000,000, in instalments, secured by mortgage of Church property, &c., to be sold from time to time to satisfy the debt, confirms the probability of the French marching successfully to the city of Mexico.

There are only seven thousand troops, but they are the flower of Napoleon's army, veterans who have seen service in the Crimea and Africa. When they arrive at the Mexican capital, their troops will begin, but they will be heavily reinforced, Napoleon's agents declaring that sixty or seventy thousand men will be sent, if need be. Mr. Allen believes that there is a close connection between the French and the rebels, and confirms the truth of the report that the latter are operating for the possession of the States of Sonora and Chihuahua where there are mines richer than those of California. He urges the importance of the United States stationing vessels of war off Guaymas, and landing troops from California there to cross into Arizona, we having the right of transit for men and munitions of war under the treaty negotiated some months ago by Corwin.

Senators, in an interview with Mr. Lincoln, have urged the importance of this movement.

## Passage of the Confiscation Bill.

A bill confiscating the property of rebel leaders, passed the House on Monday by twenty majority. Next to the emancipation of the slaves, this is the most important measure before Congress. Its beneficent effects will be felt for generations to come. The blow is directed at the heads of the leaders. The property of the rank and file who have been led into the rebellion by the demagogues, escape confiscation. But those who have hatched treason and fomented the revolt are made to suffer; their property is forfeited to the government which they are attempting to destroy, and will be sold to loyal men, and the proceeds employed to liquidate the war debt.

Simple justice demands the speedy enactment of this bill. Those who break laws and commit crime should pay the damages inflicted on the community. The expense of quelling the rebellion and saving the Union must be paid by the instigators of the guilty. A man that votes to let the property of rebel leaders escape is a sympathizer with the traitors, and at best is but quasi loyal.

We rejoice at the passage of the Confiscation bill through the popular branch of Congress, but feel astonished that sixty-two members could be found to record their votes in the negative. Those of them from Northern States should have a serious reckoning with their constituents. Every one that voted against the bill voted for the rebels. He voted to give his own constituents into the dust with our taxes, to save the pockets of the guilty traitors. It was not the property of the dupes which he opposed confiscating, but that of the leaders. The constituents of such recreant, treacherous members should brand them as seceders, for they are no better. Their professions of loyalty are hollow mockery, and a lie.

The sum that will be realized to the treasury under the operations of this bill is conjectured, but cannot be less than five hundred millions. It will go far toward indemnifying the Government for the outlay to which it may be subjected in crushing the rebellion, and restoring the National authority, and every dollar thus obtained will do a three-fold good: First, by punishing the guilty leaders; second, by administering future would-be traitors against Democratic government of the penalty in store for them; third, by saving the property of loyal men from an amount of taxation equal to the value of the property confiscated. But the good that will flow from the bill is not all embraced under these three heads. The confiscated estates of those rebel leaders will be sold to loyal men, mainly the North, who will settle upon and improve them. Thousands of soldiers now in Dixie, when the war is over, will return to the Sunny South, purchase or receive from the Government a piece of confiscated land, and become prosperous farmers, introducing Northern ideas and industry. The South needs just such a renovation and infusion of higher civilization and purer patriotism, to make her prosper and rise in the rank of sections to which her wonderful natural resources entitle her.—Chicago Trib. 28th.

Gen. Harney, of whom we have heard so little since he was relieved of command at St. Louis, still resides on his property near that city. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says: Gen. Harney is living very quiet and retired here, having recently bought a fine house in the "addition," and comes into the city occasionally, attracting a good deal of attention by his fine soldierly bearing, yet devoid of all military trappings, his dress being a plain suit of black. He doubtless watches the movements of the great chess board, in the game of the "Union," with a good deal of interest.

Barnum, the indefatigable caterer for public amusement in America recently dispatched an agent from New York direct to the Shetland Islands, to procure a pair of ponies to draw the celebrated Commodore Nutt, now exhibiting at the American Museum. This gentleman has just returned, having succeeded in purchasing at fabulous price, a pair of black ponies, thirty inches high, the smallest to be found on the Shetland Islands.

Last week died at Great Barrington, in Massachusetts, in his seventy-sixth year, Charles W. Hopkins. He was the only surviving grandson of Dr. Samuel Hopkins, from whom the system of divinity called Hopkinson took its name. The peculiarities of the system are set forth in Mrs. Stow's work on fiction, called the Minister's Wooing, in which Dr. Hopkins is the principal personage.

When the Northern compromiser speaks of peace, he means the surrender of right; of constitutional guarantees, he means he would rather see the Union swallowed up by the rebellion than the Slave Power extinguished.

One hundred and fifty tons of fixed ammunition left the Indianapolis (Ind) arsenal on the 18th instant for the neighborhood of Corinth, Mississippi.

Prentice says he has about made up his mind to deliver a Fourth of July oration at Richmond. President Lincoln and his Cabinet will occupy places upon the platform.

The New Orleans Delta wishes it to be distinctly understood that, in surrendering to the Federal forces, New Orleans has not been "humiliated." This is perfectly true, remarks the New York Times. The only humiliation she has experienced was when she hoisted the Confederate flag. She regained her honor when she again reposed under the "Stars and Stripes."

There is a farmer in Putnam county, N. Y., who has a mile of children. His name is Farthing, and he has eight boys and girls—Eight fugitives one mile.

A correspondent asks whether the Federal anecdote "belongs to the army or navy?" They own him in common. He is a joint-snake.

## MINNESOTA HOUSE,

ON MAIN AND QUINCY STS. STILLWATER.

U. SEBENTHALER, PROPRIETOR.

THIS LONG ESTABLISHED HOUSE has been newly refitted throughout in good style, and convenient to the Steamboat Landing. Charges as moderate as any hotel in the city. April 21, 1862—3m

## CASH!

And the Highest Market Price paid for

## WHEAT

—AND—

## PORK,

By

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL,

Dec. 30, 1861-4w Main st., Stillwater.

## THOS. J. YORKS,

## REGISTER OF DEEDS



# LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

## EMPLOYMENT: AGENTS WANTED.

We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, to give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: **East Service Agency**, 1000 Broadway, N. Y. JAMES, General Agent, Minn., Ohio, Ind.

**GEN'L HEADQUARTERS, STATE MINNESOTA.**  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.  
St. Paul, Minn., May 21st, 1862.  
GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.

In conformity with authority received from the War Department, Major General Halleck will immediately send recruiting officers from the Army of the West to this State, to recruit for our regiments.

While the Minnesota Regiments in the Army of the Mississippi have lost many men, the gallant Minnesota Second has sustained the most severe losses on the battle field and by the hardships incident to an active campaign, and its thinned ranks appeal most earnestly for succor to the sympathy and patriotism of our citizens.

Our brave sons in the Army of the Mississippi have nobly done their duty, and the people of Minnesota will no doubt gladly aid themselves of the opportunity to fight by the side of comrades who have already achieved an imperishable reputation for our young State.

Let our Regiments be completed and made effective without delay.

By order of the Commander in Chief,  
**OSCAR M. LAMORE,**  
Adjutant General.

## Call for the Sixth Regiment from Minnesota.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,  
STATE OF MINNESOTA, ADJ. GEN'L OFFICE,  
St. Paul, May 21, 1862.  
GENERAL ORDER NO. 10.

The Secretary of War has made an urgent call upon the Governor of the State for a Sixth Regiment of Infantry.

Confident that patriotism will in future, as heretofore, distinguish our citizens, and that whatever necessity for additional troops may now or hereafter exist, every Minnesotan will promptly rally in defense of liberty and the country, the Commander-in-Chief directs the immediate organization of a Regiment of Infantry, to be mustered into the service and pay of the United States for three years, or during the war, to be designated as the Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, and to consist of ten (10) companies, each constituted as follows:

MINIMUM.	MAXIMUM.
1 Captain.	1 Captain.
1 First Lieutenant.	1 First Lieutenant.
1 Second Lieutenant.	1 Second Lieutenant.
1 Sergeant.	1 Sergeant.
4 Corporals.	4 Corporals.
2 Musicians.	2 Musicians.
1 Wagoner.	1 Wagoner.
61 Privates.	82 Privates.

All companies and parts of companies raised under this order will report at Fort Snelling.

Subsistence and lodging of recruits from the time of their enlistment, and prior to their muster into service, will be paid for by the General Government, at a rate not exceeding 40 cents per day.

Necessary transportation of recruits will be paid for at the current rates of stage and steam boat fare.

Companies and officers of companies will take position and rank according to the date of being mustered into the United States service.

Clothing, arms and equipments will be supplied before the Regiment leaves the State. The Regiment will be moved to the east of war as soon as full.

By order of the Commander in Chief,  
**OSCAR M. LAMORE,**  
Adjutant-General, State of Minnesota.

## Allotment of the Second Regiment.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER,  
St. Paul, May 21st, 1862.

Dear Sir:—To prevent innumerable inquiries, I wish you would inform the labor to state in your paper, that the allotment fund of the Second Regiment has not yet arrived. Immediately on the receipt of the money, I will forward the same to the assignees by mail in drafts on New York.

Yours respectfully,  
**CHARLES SCHEFFER,**  
Allotment Agent.

The unusual pressure on our advertising columns, and the absence of the editor, will account for the limited amount of editorial and other reading matter.

The *Wenona* last week made a round trip from Stillwater to La Crosse and back in forty-seven hours—including the time occupied in discharging and taking in a large load of freight. We call that speed.

**GREAT STOCK OF GOODS.**—The advertisements of Messrs. Hersey, Staples & Co. in to-day's paper will attract attention. They are receiving a huge stock, and by consulting their advertisements the reader will find everything desirable, either useful or ornamental.

**DR. REISER—RETURNED.**—Dr. J. K. Reiser, for many years a successful practitioner in our city, but during the past two years a resident of Marine, has again taken up his residence here and will enter at once upon the duties of his profession. Hosts of old friends will welcome the Doctor back to his old field of labor and usefulness.

**Release of Minnesota prisoners.**—The following dispatch was received in St. Paul on Saturday evening, announcing the arrival at New York of released Minnesota prisoners:

New York, May 31.  
Among the names of released prisoners who have arrived from Salisbury, North Carolina are the following from the First Minnesota Regiment: M. Campbell, J. Collier, and H. Reimer.

**IMPORTANT.**—We learn that Elwell of the Hudson Star, having received a commission to raise forces for the lower Mississippi, arrived in town a day or two since in search of a male-clad boat formerly cruising in these waters.

**Prestidigitator.**—Prof. Searl, the illustrious of the above named science, and the man who was so extraordinarily fortunate as to be born with a happy malformation of larynx, enabling him to hold a very interesting conversation with an imaginary individual in a hat, gave one of his entertainments at Holcomb's Hall on Friday evening last. The hall was crowded.

**Another Minnesota Regiment.** Gov. Ramsey has issued an order for the raising of the 6th Minnesota Regiment, which we presume will be speedily complied with. She now has five brave regiments in the field, of which she is well well beguiled. Composed of a hardy, courageous class of men, they are among the first on the battle field, and last to retreat. We wish that all of our volunteers were equal to those of Minnesota. —*Prescott Journal.*

**MEMBERS OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT DROWNED.**—We are pained to learn that five soldiers of the 5th Minnesota fell overboard and were drowned, while on their passage up the Tennessee river. We have not yet been able to learn the particulars, excepting that two of them were members of Capt. Curtis's company of this city, named Sergeant James Mahony and John McMahon.

**EDITORIAL EXCURSION.**—Lute Taylor of the *Prescott Journal*, H. A. Taylor of the *Hudson Star*, and Elwell of the *Star*, three escaped editors, passed through our city in charge of Capt. Eden of the Enterprise, en route for some point or points up river. The obliging captain allowed them to come ashore for a few minutes to see the sights. They favored the *Messenger* office with a short call, and while they were here, we must give them the credit of behaving like very nice young men.

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT.**—Mr. James Merritt, of Minneapolis, while on his way to this city last Sunday, was dangerously hurt by a kick from his horse, while a few miles from this place. We understand he was in the buggy, leaning over the dashboard for some purpose, when he received a tremendous kick from his horse, the whole force of the blow striking upon his jaw, fracturing it terribly, and knocking out a number of his teeth. He was taken to the Putnam House, where he now remains. He was attended by Dr. Pugsley, and although it was thought at first he could not survive, we are informed he is now in a fair way of recovery.

## Disastrous Fire.

The Foundry and Machine Shop at Hastings took fire yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, and, in spite of their utmost exertions, proved a total loss. We have not learned the particulars up to the hour of going to press, and do not know the estimated damage, or for how much insured. The fire was seen by several of our citizens early in the morning, but not distinctly enough to inform what building it was. This will prove a severe loss, not only to the proprietor, C. A. Thorne, but to the town, and throw some forty men of employment, who were dependent upon their daily labor for the support of themselves and families. —*Prescott Journal, 25th.*

**RETIRED SOLDIERS.**—Corporal H. C. Van Vorhes, reported at New York as wounded in our last issue, returned home last Thursday, having left New York on Saturday. Mr. V. was not wounded, but is seriously ill of inflammation of the lungs. It is hoped that the quiet of home and good treatment will restore him to health, though his case is a severe and somewhat critical one. A little humane treatment by a decent and humane Surgeon at the proper time, as in the case of others, would have spared him the sacrifice of health and the mortification of leaving his regiment. At the proper time, we propose to attend to the case of the Surgeon of the First Minnesota Regiment. A treacherous or unskillful Surgeon is even more dangerous than a treacherous or unskillful General.

Mr. David C. Buswell, also of company B, and residing at Alton, returned in company with the four Minnesotans reported wounded in our last, but from New York he went to New Hampshire with the hope of recruiting his health.

**STRANGER IN TOWN.**—We have been gratified by a call from Frederick Ayer Esq., the business man of the firm of J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell. A short acquaintance with the gentleman convinces us that not the Doctor's skill in compounding his medicines is alone concerned, but that it takes business talent of no ordinary measure to pass them around the world. Mr. Ayer, manifestly, has these abilities and the success of his house shows that he uses them. —*Memphis Whig, Tenn.*

—**Premise** is responsible for a report that the beggars of the Southern Confederacy positively decline Confederate notes.

**DEATH OF DAVID O. OAKES.**—The city was much shocked yesterday upon the announcement that Lieut. David O. Oakes had been shot and killed on the Tennessee river. Much inquiry was prevalent as to the particulars of his death, but nothing could be gained further than that his father, C. H. Oakes, Esq., had received a dispatch from Adjutant French, of the 5th Regiment, announcing the mere fact of his death, as stated. Lieut. Oakes possessed a host of friends in this city and State, and his early fall in the service of his country will cause profound sorrow in many hearts. —*Press.*

**A REBEL JOKER.**—There are some jokers in the rebel army. A nice young man in Memphis advertised in the *Avalanche* for "board in a private family." Sergeant Skaggs, of the 3d Kentucky, answers the advertisement thus:

"I have a cottage situated three miles from Corinth Miss. (convenient to both sides). If the young man likes the location, I will give him board and clothing, and a bonus of \$10 per month. As for reference, I refer him to my friend of G. T. Beauregard, Esq., of this place."  
"P. S.—The family are all private."

—**Samuel Bowles**, the editor of the *Springfield Republican*, now travelling in Europe for his health, writes as follows:

"As yet I get my waiters and ministers of the established church sadly mixed up. They dress just alike, and so far I have to give the preference for impressiveness of manner and mental alertness to the waiters. Certainly a big man in white canonicals, who mumbled a lot of incoherent stuff at a popular audience in Westminster Abbey last night, would do the world and his Maker better service bringing bread and cheese and pouring beer in a country hotel, than disgusting and beguiling people from a pulpit in a matter of the highest import to their happiness."

**GENUINE FAIRBANKS' SCALES.**—The well earned reputation of our Scales has induced the makers of some other kinds to offer them as "Fairbanks' Scales," or, "From Fairbanks' Standard Patterns," and purchasers have thereby in some cases been deceived.

We have no controversy with honorable competitors, but it is proper for us to expose this fraud. If such makers had faith in the merits of their own Scales, they would have no occasion to borrow our names.

Fairbanks' Scales are manufactured only by us, the original inventors, and we have never furnished our patterns to other manufacturers.

**E. T. FAIRBANKS & CO.**  
St. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Feb. 23d, 1862.

## BRANCH HOUSES:

Fairbanks & Co., 189 Broadway, N. Y.  
Fairbanks & Brown, 118 Milk St., Boston.  
Fairbanks & Ewing, Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.  
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 172 Lake St., Chicago.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**J. K. REISER, M. D.**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
STILLWATER, MINN.  
June 3d, 1862.

**FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES**  
OF ALL KINDS.  
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, etc.  
**FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,**  
172 Lake Street, CHICAGO.  
Be careful to buy only the genuine.

1862. Change of Time, May 5th, 1862.

**LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.**  
With its connections, forms the shortest, quick and most direct route to  
MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, DETROIT, TOLEDO, PITTSBURG, N. YORK, BOSTON, and all points EAST & SOUTH.

One of the Splendid U. S. Mail Steamers  
**NORTHERN BELLE, KEOKUK, & MOSES**  
Will leave St. Paul daily at 8 A. M., from wharf, foot of Sibley street, connecting at La Crosse next morning, (Sundays excepted) after breakfast with the 6 A. M. train, arriving at Minnesota Junction 12:35 P. M., in Milwaukee at 2:35 same afternoon, and in Chicago at 6:30 same evening, in time to connect with all Eastern and Southern trains.  
This is the ONLY ROUTE by which passengers are sure of making connections in Milwaukee or Chicago the next evening after leaving St. Paul.

**Baggage Checked Through.**  
**ASK FOR TICKETS via LA CROSSE.**  
For through tickets to all points East and South, and information about freight, apply to C. L. WOOD, St. Paul.  
D. W. ARMSTRONG, Stillwater.  
COOK & PLATT, Hudson.  
C. L. BARNES, Prescott.  
H. T. REISER, La Crosse.  
E. H. GOODWIN, Manager, Milwaukee.  
J. M. KIMBALL, Gen. Tick. Agt. Milw.  
W. W. WILSON, Gen. Passenger Agt., St. Paul.  
Stillwater, May 24, 1862.

**LA CROSSE, HUDSON AND STILLWATER PACKET.**  
**WENONA,**  
DAN. A. THAYER, Jr., CAPTAIN.  
Will make semi-weekly trips, connecting at La Crosse with trains for the East. For Freight or Passage, apply to  
D. W. ARMSTRONG & CO., Agts.  
Stillwater, May 14, 1862.

**BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.**  
We call particular attention to our stock of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, Cape Nets, Laces for Bonnet Trimmings, Hats, Flats, and Choker Heads.  
**LEVY & DANIELS.**

## HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE  
**EASTERN MARKETS,**  
THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS  
EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

COMPRISING IN PART:

GROCERIES, FISH, POULTRY, BEEF, LAMBS, HAMS, BUTTER, OILS, BENZOL, PAINTS, CORDAGE, FLOUR, MEAL, AGRICULTURAL, WOODEN WARE, BROTHES, NAILS, HARDWARE, SAWS, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, RUBBER GOODS, CARPETS, MATS, RUGS, GLASS WARE, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, LAMPS, LANTERNS, TIN WARE, STOVES, BOOTS & SHOES, RUBBER GOODS, CARPETS, MATS, RUGS.

## DRY GOODS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AND

## YANKEE NOTIONS GENERALLY,

WHICH THEY WILL SELL AS CHEAP.

IF NOT CHEAPER, THAN

"ANY OTHER MAN."

Give us a Call and Examine the

Goods, before

PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Stillwater, Minnesota, May 24th, 1862.

**DRESS GOODS.**—Poplins, Alpacaes, Lyoneses, Wool Delaines, Travelling Goods, Challis, Moulin Belaines, Lawns, Berges and Prints, light and dark, to please all, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**SHAWLS.**—Balmoral Skirts, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols, Fans, Shakers, Goggles, Mitts, &c., at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**LADIES' MISSES AND CHILDREN'S** Hats, Skirts, all the styles, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**CARPETS, &c.**—All Wool, Three Ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, Painted do., Cotton Druggies, Jute Mats, Velvet Rugs, &c., at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**MEN AND BOYS!**—Select your Hats and Caps while the assortment is large, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**DENIMS, Drillings, Domestic, Ducking, Flannel, Hickory, Tickings, Satinets, Cassimeres, Doe Skins, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Blankets, Woolen Yarns, Carpet Warp, Woolen Socks, for sale low, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.**

**TEAS.**—Imperial Gunpowder, Myosine do., Orange China, &c., sold without reference to Wharf time and price, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**MILL OWNERS** and others will take notice! That the "PATENT LUBRICATING" Oil, which the place of Lard Oil for all purposes, and is sold at 37 1/2 cents per Gallon Cash, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**PAINTERS SAVE YOUR MONEY!**—BENZOL, a substitute for spirits Turpentine, and better for all uses. Try it! Try it! Only 20 cents per Gallon, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**MILLERS** will find a large assortment of Mill Saws, Circular and Cross Cut Saws, Lath and Shingle Yarn, Mill Files, Babbitt Metal, &c., at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**CROSS STEEL, Spring Steel and Iron of all sizes.** Nails, Chains, Jacks and Screws, and all the indispensable small items of Hardware, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**A LARGE lot of Heavy Tin Ware and Brown Stone Ware, just received, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.**

**ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE TAKEN IN** Exchange for Goods by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**LUMBER OF ALL KINDS KEPT** constantly on hand and sold very low for cash by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**D. BRONSON Jr. & Co.,**  
DEALERS IN  
Groceries, Provisionary, Dry Goods,  
Clothing, Crockery-ware,  
BOOTS, HATS, ETC.

**STILLWATER**  
**FLOURING MILL.**  
D. BRONSON Jr. & Co.  
THIS MILL is just completed and in good running order. The want of a FINEST CLASS MILL of this kind has long been felt by the citizens of Stillwater and vicinity. Our machinery embraces all the latest improvements, gotten up in the East without regard to expense. It has three runs of Burr—two for custom, and two for merchant work. All grain will be weighed when it comes to the mill, and we can assure our customers that our aim is and will be, to give satisfaction.

**FARMERS:**  
We are prepared to flour your Wheat on our Merchant Steams. Will brand, ship to the east and sell on your account, rendering you a full account of sales, thereby saving to yourselves the  
GRAIN AND MIDDINGS FOR YOUR STOCK. Call and see us, and examine our Merchant Mill.  
**STILLWATER MILLS.**

**FEED**—Bran, Shorts and Mixed Feed. Constantly on hand and for sale at the  
**STILLWATER MILLS.**

**FLOUR.**  
Fifty barrels "Stillwater Extra Flour," made from Ohio and western Wheat, warranted, for sale by  
D. BRONSON Jr. & Co.

**FENCING AND LUMBER.**  
Twenty-five thousand feet Fencing and Lumber for sale, or will be exchanged for produce.  
D. BRONSON Jr. & Co.

**BLANKETS!**  
Out of stock for sale at this Office.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN execution issued of and under the seal of the District court of the first Judicial District in and for the county of Washington and State of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said court on the 19th day of May, 1862, in an action wherein William H. Burt is plaintiff and Christopher Carl is defendant, in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant, for the sum of two thousand five hundred twenty-four dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$2524.77): I did, on the 19th day of May, 1862, levy upon the following described pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Washington and State of Minnesota, to wit: The north-west quarter of the north-east quarter, and the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section number six (6) in township number thirty, (30) north of range number twenty, (20) west. Also, all that part of lots numbers five, (5) six, (6) and seven, (7) in block number twenty-eight, (28) in the city of Stillwater, in said county, as surveyed and platted by Harvey Wilson, Esq., bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-west corner of said lot five, and thence running easterly along the north line of said lot to the west line of Stinson alley, thence southerly along the west line of said alley fifty feet, thence westerly at right angles to the east line of Main street, thence northerly along the east line of Main street fifty feet to the place of beginning. Also, all that part of lots numbers five, (5) seven, (7) and eight, (8) in block number twenty-eight, (28) in said city of Stillwater, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the east line of Stinson alley at the north line of said lot five, and thence running southerly along the east line of said alley one hundred and thirty-one feet, thence easterly at right angles eighty feet, a little more or less to the shore of Lake Saint Croix, thence northerly along the shore of said lake to a point on a line with the north line of said lot five, thence westerly along the north line of said lot to the place of beginning, including the building thereon standing, known as Carl's Warehouse. Also, all that part of lots numbers five, (5) six, (6) and eight, (8) in block number twenty-eight, (28) in said city of Stillwater, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the west line of Main street at a point twenty feet south of the north-east corner of said lot five, and thence running southerly along the west line of Main street to a point twenty feet south of the north-east corner of said lot six, thence westerly at right angles with the west line of Main street one hundred and forty-eight feet, thence northerly at right angles to the north-west corner of said lot five, thence easterly along the north line of said lot five, thence southerly at right angles one hundred feet to the place of beginning. Also, lot number one, (1) in block number nineteen, (19) in said city of Stillwater. Also, all that part of lots numbers seven, (7) and eight, (8) in block number sixteen, (16) in said city of Stillwater, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of said block sixteen, thence running northerly on the east line of Third street one hundred feet, thence easterly at right angles with Third street sixty-six feet, thence southerly on a line parallel with Third street one hundred feet to the north line of Mulberry street, thence westerly along the north line of Mulberry street to the place of beginning. All of which said property was in favor of the said plaintiff, under and by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued in said action.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that I will sell the said described real property and all the interest which the said defendant, Christopher Carl, had in the same on the said 26th day of April, 1862, or at any time thereafter, together with the appurtenances thereon to belonging—at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at my office in the city of Stillwater, in said county, on Wednesday, the 1st day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy said execution, interest and costs. GEORGE DAVIS, Sheriff. W. H. Burt, Attorney for plaintiff. Dated at Stillwater June 5th 1862—38-7.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

**COOKING STOVES.**—The Minnesota, Victor, Oak and Lehigh, with furniture complete, for sale low by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**"BROWN'S SUGAR CURED HAMS"** An extra article. Second to none in the market—always on hand and for sale at prices that all can reach, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**CLEAR, MESS, AND PRIME FLOUR—LARD** in half and whole barrels, or small quantities at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**SOAP, CANDLES, SPICES, FRUIT, NOBLES, Sargham Vinegar, Cuffs, Chocolate Pickles, Serratus, Mazarin Sugars of all kinds, Tobaccoes, and thousands of other light groceries, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.**

**CUSTOM MADE DRIVING BOOTS.**—Rubber Coats, Boots, Pants and Gaiters. Ladies' Cloth, Kid, Rubber and Leather Boots. Gents' Boots and Shoes. Misses', children's and infants' shoes, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPER,** 100 varieties, to suit the most fastidious, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**GLASS WARE, CROCKERY, COMMON** and extra, to suit purchasers, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**LAMPS FOR BURNING KEROSENE** and Coal Oil, with or without chimneys—the latest patterns, for sale by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**"PATENT PATENT KEROSENE LAMP"** terms. Without chimneys, the best in existence.—The only patent which cannot explode, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**25 BARRELS OF THE BEST** extra-quality, pure, white Caribon and Kerosene Oil, for sale at competition prices, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**FANNING MILLS.** Grass Seives, Grain Seives, Hay Rakes, Manure Forks, Hoas, Shovels, Spades, Scythes, Axes, Pruning Knives, Buck Saws, and other articles for Farmer's use too numerous to mention, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**BRITANNIA AND PLATED SILVER** Ware.—Which can be bought lower than any in the market, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**CLOTHING**—Coats, Pants and Vests, of Flannel and Fancy Bob Skin, light or dark, (complete suits.) Underclothes and Drawers, complete and white. Also, white and figured Linen and Marcellus Shirts, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

**LUMBERMEN**—We are prepared to grind your feed at any time, day or night.—Corn and Rye feed on hand and for sale by the load, at the  
**STILLWATER MILLS.**

**CASH.**—Highest market price paid for No. 1 RIO GRANDE AND CLUB WHEAT. By  
D. BRONSON Jr. & Co.

**CORN, RYE AND OATS.**  
Wanted in exchange for Feeding or Lumber.  
D. BRONSON Jr. & Co.

**FENCE NAILS.**  
Twenty-five kegs 8d Fence nails, for sale cheap, by  
D. BRONSON Jr. & Co.

**CHEAP GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!**  
Call at Levy & Daniels' and look at their Ladies' Dress Goods

at 8, 10, and 12 1/2—Linen Handkerchiefs at 12 1/2; White and colored Cotton Hose at 12 1/2; colored Brilliants at 20 cts, worth 30; real English Lawn at 20 cts, worth 30; Bleached Shirting at 10; worked Collars at \$1, worth 75 cts; worked do at 80 cts, worth \$1.00; worked do rich black Silk at \$1.00 per yard, worth \$1.25; printed Bordered Handkerchiefs for children at 5 cts, for cents at 10. Also, at low prices, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Linen and Cotton Goods for boys and men's wear, all to be sold at extremely low prices.—For bargains, call on  
May 26  
**LEVY & DANIELS.**

**SOMETHING NEW!**  
We have in store Ready-Made BIBLES, APRONS, CHEMISE, DRAWERS AND Panties for Children, Night Gowns and Chemise Yokes for Ladies, Magic Ruffles all widths, Crochet Edge, &c.  
**LEVY & DANIELS.**

**COAL OIL.**  
Best quality, at 15 cents per gallon.  
**LEVY & DANIELS.**

## AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings unrefreshed? Try Ayer's Pills. They are often the precise medicine needed to restore you to a healthy state of the system. They cleanse the blood, and let the body move on unimpeded by the action of the bowels. They stimulate the system from the absorption which sustains it. A cold accumulates in the body, and obstructs the natural function of the bowels. If not relieved, it produces general prostration, infirmity and disease. With this condition, exposed by the derangement, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with the least amount of healthy action. What is true and so apparent in the case of the bowels, is equally true in the case of the lungs, the liver, and the kidneys. The same purgative effect exists



FOR THE EAST.  
1861. 1861.

MILWAUKEE AND RAILROAD CHIEF  
RAILWAY.

THE shortest, quickest and most direct route from all points North and Northwest to Madison, Janesville, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, and all other points on the coast.

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1862.

NEW GOODS

ARE COMING

FOR MEN, LADIES AND CHILDREN, ALSO

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS

Tailor's Trimmings,

SATINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,

Merchant Tailoring

HAVING ENGAGED EXPERIENCED

and skillful workmen, I can make to order

any article in the above line, in good style and taste, and

will warrant all work.

TERMS—CASH.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed

upon me heretofore, I invite the public of Still-

water and St. Croix Valley to examine my

stock before purchasing. Having secured the

best of the season in all the above articles, I

feel confident I will give satisfaction in prices as

well as quality.

JOSEPH E. SCHUNK,

Berthel's Block Main St., Stillwater.

St. Croix Valley Bank,

Hudson City, Wisconsin, June 10th, 1861.

I AM prepared to furnish Gold, or Exchange

on New York or Milwaukee, at the lowest

rates of exchange.

At the Office of D. W. ARMSTRONG & Co.,

in Stillwater, Minnesota, for the following

of Wisconsin Banks:

Bank of Beloit, Farmers and Merchants' Bank,

Bank of Fond Du Lac, First National Bank,

Bank of Green Bay, Hudson City Bank,

Bank of Janesville, Madison City Bank,

Bank of La Crosse, Milwaukee City Bank,

Bank of Madison, St. Croix Valley Bank,

Bank of Oshkosh, Shawano County Bank,

Bank of Port Washington, Wisconsin State Bank,

Bank of Racine, Wisconsin State Bank,

Bank of Sheboygan, Wisconsin State Bank,

Bank of St. Croix, Wisconsin State Bank,

Bank of St. Paul, Wisconsin State Bank,

Bank of Superior, Wisconsin State Bank,

1862.

BAUNSCHIEDTISMUS.

THE UNDERSTANDING LEAVES TO

announce to the people of Stillwater and

vicinity, that he has been appointed by Dr.

Louise Baunschiedt, (Director of the Baunschiedt

Healing Institute, New York) as Legiti-

mate Baunschiedt, to introduce the wonder-

ful healing method, called

"BAUNSCHIEDTISMUS."

All operations are made in accordance with

Baunschiedt's directions, and all such treatment

used have been reported direct from Germany.

I shall keep on hand at all times a full stock of

Baunschiedt's celebrated ointment, consisting

of the most complete apparatus, consisting

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1862.

INSURANCE COLUMN

THE UNDERSTANDING LEAVES TO

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1862.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR LANDINGS

2711 WATER, MINN.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

PAINTS, OILS,

CAMPBELL

Coal Oil,

Burning Fluid,

For Medical Use.

AYER'S

Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such

as Eruptions, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Boils,

Blindness, and other diseases of the blood.

It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and

restores the system to its natural state.

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It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and

1862.

MORTGAGE SALE—DEFAULT HAVING

been made in the conditions of a cer-

tain mortgage, dated the 1st day of

January, A. D. 1861, executed by Thomas

Klasse and his wife, and his wife, of the

county of Washington, and State of Minnesota,

deceased, as mortgagee, which said mortgage

was given to secure the payment of

the sum of five hundred dollars and 67-100

(\$566 67) dollars, on the 1st day of January

A. D. 1862, with interest thereon at the rate of

seven per cent per annum, according to the

terms of a certain bond or obligation in writing

executed by said Thomas Klasse and delivered

to said William Willson, Executor, &c., and

hearing even date with said mortgage, and was

duly recorded in the office of the Register of

Deeds in said county, on the 10th day

of January A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. in

book E of mortgages, on pages 405, 406, 407

and 408. And the said Thomas Klasse and his

wife, heirs, assigns, and legal representatives

have failed to pay the principal and interest

due on said mortgage, according to the

terms thereof, and have failed to pay the

principal and interest due on said mortgage,

according to the terms thereof, and have

failed to pay the principal and interest due

on said mortgage, according to the terms

thereof, and have failed to pay the principal

and interest due on said mortgage, accord-

ing to the terms thereof, and have failed to

pay the principal and interest due on said

mortgage, according to the terms thereof,

and have failed to pay the principal and

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the terms thereof, and have failed to pay

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mortgage, according to the terms thereof,

and have failed to pay the principal and

interest due on said mortgage, according to

the terms thereof, and have failed to pay

1862.

Leather, Leather!

KESSLER & RIEHL,

Importers, Tanners and Curriers,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

ARE now receiving and will keep constantly

on hand the largest and best stock of

Leather and Findings in the Territory—

including:

Saddle Leather,







# STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

## STILLWATER:

Tuesday, June 10, 1862.

### The Late Battles—Minnesota First.

The recent battles before Richmond were much more extensive, and the loss on each side much greater, than at first reported. The battle continued through three days, resulting in a complete victory to the Federal arms against a great disparity of numbers. Our loss is now reported 7000 in killed, wounded and missing.

Honorable mention is made of the Minnesota First by the New York *Herald*. They were late in the field, but the *Herald* says that our regiment, with the 31st Pennsylvania and the First Chasseurs, by a well directed volley right under the noses of the enemy, decided the fate of the day.

The telegraph reports Capt. Downie of this city, as wounded and sent to Fort Monroe. The extent of his injuries is yet unknown. Nothing is yet known of the casualties of our regiment. We hope to have particulars to-day.

### Glorious News from Corinth—10,000 Prisoners and 15,000 Stand of Arms Taken!

The "skedaddle" from Corinth was a big thing. Gen. Pope pursued the fleeing enemy, and in the pursuit Gen. Beauregard became frantic and told his men to break and each one look out for himself. Gen. Pope had 40,000 men on their track, and thirty miles south of Corinth he captured ten thousand rebels and fifteen thousand stand of arms. This was last Friday's news. We hope to hear of still further achievements by the invisible Pope before going to press. Verily, the southern army is melting away like the early dew before a morning sun.

Commend us to such officers as Gen. Pope! The great victories at New Madrid, Island No. 10, and now at Corinth, are all bright stars to be worn in the history of his brilliant military career.

### Memphis is Ours!

We have as yet only the simple announcement that this sink-hole of treason, Memphis, is ours; yet there is a world of meaning and great results connected with the event. We expect particulars before going to press.

### Fort Wright Evacuated—Memphis Next!

The telegraph on Saturday announced the evacuation of Fort Wright and our troops in possession. The gunboat fleet had started for Memphis. Within a few days we expect to hear of the surrender of that detestable city.

It must be now de Kingdom come!

An' de year de Jubilee!

### At Richmond.

Dispatches of Saturday announce that our fleet of gunboats, numbering sixty, had run the batteries at Drury's Bluff, and were then before Richmond. The Monitor led the way, sinking the rebel gunboats on the way. There has been a row in Richmond before this.

### Don't Want Boarders.

The rebel boarding houses are taking down their signs and discharging their boarders. Reason why—scarcity of grub. Last Wednesday sixteen hundred Federal prisoners arrived at Nashville from Macon, Tusculoo and Montgomery. They belonged to Gen. Prentiss's division, and were taken at Pittsburg Landing. Four hundred more paroled prisoners arrived at the same place on Thursday. The rebels can't feed their soldiers with full rations, and boarding Union soldiers is becoming expensive.

**ARMY SURGEONS.**—In alluding to the judicious appointment of Dr. Reiner, of this city, by Gov. Ramsey to visit the hospitals of the Department of the Mississippi, where the Minnesota sick soldiers were located a short time since, the regular correspondent of the Taylor Falls Reporter says:

There have been regrets expressed that Dr. Reiner was not ordered to visit the 1st in his tour among the Minnesota regiments. It is the prevalent opinion that our hospital department might be improved if the proper means are taken. The sick would certainly be taken better care of. We have had several deaths since leaving Washington. There are quite a number sick, but none seriously that I have heard of.

Regrets and complaints of the above character are becoming very frequent. Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire.

—The Pennsylvania Sunday School Convention, which convened in Philadelphia last week, in spoken of by the *Inquirer* as one of the most interesting sights ever witnessed in that city. There were over six thousand children gathered at the Academy of Music to greet the delegates, and almost as many more were unable, for want of room to get in.

Col. Elliott, 2d Iowa Cavalry, is now ordered as Brigadier General.

### The Plan of the Enemy.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 25.

The plan of the enemy has been fully unfolded by his press, as well as by his demonstration at Yorktown immediately upon his advance there. He will essay to take this city by encirclement, with the protection of parallel lines. He will throw up dikes as he reaches the proper point, and he will try to reach the heart of the city with the spade. If he is allowed to proceed in this way, he will most assuredly get here. His advance is not far from Richmond, and, if not molested, we shall soon see that he is flinging up the dirt. But we do not apprehend that he will be allowed to go on undisturbed in this kind of strategy. He will never get to Richmond with that economy of bloodshed and life imagined by McClellan.

### Coming back into the Union.

New York, June 8.—The *Tribune* editorially says: "We learn through a private dispatch, in which we confide, that the Unionists of Texas will soon be heard from. We understand that their arrangements for restoring their State to the Union, have been quietly matured and that they have ere this thrown the old flag to the breeze under the lead of General Sam. Houston. We cherish strong hopes that the rebels of Texas will soon turn up missing, and that Old Sam and Uncle Sam will have possession of the State. We wait further tidings with lively interest."

—A Union meeting, attended by about 1,000 persons, was held at Murfreesboro, Tenn., on the 24th ult.

### ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

#### From the Minnesota Third.

CAMP PAUL MURFREESBORO, TENN., MAY 29, 1862.

Editor Messenger:—Either Shakespeare, Mother Goose, or some other illustrious author, tells us of certain king who

"Marched his men all up the hill, Then marched them down again."

That is the way we of the 3d Minnesota march. We took our knapsacks and two days' rations—leaving tents and teams—and according to orders, started for Columbia, by rail, early Saturday morning, the 17th inst, which place we reached about noon of the same day.

We rode upon open platform cars, amid a shower of dust and cinders the whole distance. If the ancient Greeks had been favored with railroads, their poets would doubtless have found a method of punishment, less novel, perhaps, but equally insufferable with those to which poor Creeds were doomed by their judges. Invest the mind with an insatiable curiosity, and start one through a new and beautiful country on a platform car at railroad speed, with the wind blowing hard to the rear, so that the more one tries to see all things, the more he can't see anything, and the more he tries to rub the dust out of his eyes, the more he rubs it in, and to see or not to see, that is the question; and one is equally as painful as the other—was ever recalcitrant old Greek doomed to any punishment more tantalizing than this? Rolling stones up hill, walking tread-mills, or the torment of the growing vulture are hardly to be compared with it.

But we reached the city, and found a very pleasant and lovely place. Business, of course, was dead, but nature was alive, and everything in garden, grove and field, attested her presence, beauty and power. The town itself has more of an eastern look than any I have yet seen, and it is noted for its schools, which offer extensive facilities for the education of both sexes. The surface of the country is diversified, and so affords a variety of location for splendid residences, which the citizens have generally improved. We spent the Sabbath here, and attended church in the morning—Old School Presbyterian. The sermon was really able and impressive, but there was nothing in sermon or prayer that would indicate the position of the minister in regard to the great struggle for in neither did he mention the country at all. The great predominance of females over males, in the audience, visible in all Southern churches, was apparent here, and bears sad testimony to the heavy draft which the war has imposed upon Tennessee.

Here we saw for the first time, a regular secession soldier. About a dozen prisoners were brought in by some Illinois boys, and kept under guard for a day or two, during which time they received visitors from the Union army, outside the doors and windows. One of them was reported to be a cousin of Buckner. If so, the family must be unfortunate; for notwithstanding his intelligence, manly bearing and soldierly appearance, he shares the fate of his illustrious relative; which, we cannot but think, he will find more agreeable than the cavalry service in the secession army. After a free and friendly conversation with them, we turned away, saddened with the thought that such men should have been duped and gulled into treason, by the crafty leaders of the rebel army.

We remained at Columbia four or five days, and then returned by the cars, to our camp at Murfreesboro. I suppose somebody knows why we were ordered to Columbia. Everybody knows that we did nothing but go and come, that the expedition was very pleasant and utterly

bloodless, as usual, and that the chances of the Minnesota 3d getting into a fight, are as yet somewhat distant, and quite uncertain.

The camp is a most difficult place to obtain late news. For as in fishing, there are forty small fish that nibble the bait, to each large one that takes the hook, so there are many false, flying rumors, to each important reliable item of news. But so much is certain: Major Hallett's resignation was read on dress parade last night, and Quartermaster Howlett is ordered to return to his regiment; but for what purpose the order did not state. It is said that Lieut. Col. Smith has resigned his office, and he is now on his way home. It is maintained to every one that his health is not equal to the labor and exposure of an active campaign. Yet we regret to lose a discreet and able officer, whose genial face and kindly words, and pleasant jokes have scattered joy like sunshine throughout the camp, and relieved the weary monotony of our soldier life. The earnest wishes of every man in the regiment for his future health and prosperity, accompany him to his northern home.

Last Saturday there was a Union meeting of the citizens of Murfreesboro, at the Court House in Murfreesboro. Being the first meeting of the kind in this community, it was certainly highly creditable to the Union cause. It was a cheering sight to see the numerous groups of citizens and neighbors, gathered in the public square and at different points along the street, quietly conversing with each other upon the great question now agitating the whole State, rehearsing their bitter experience with secession, and openly avowing their attachment to the Union and their faith in the final triumph of our Government. In the afternoon the meeting was addressed by Hon. Edmund Cooper, of Shelbyville, and Gov. Johnson. The speeches were marked by able argument, earnestness, force and point, concluding with an impassioned appeal to the misguided citizens of Tennessee, to lay down their arms and return to the Government, as did the prodigal to his father's house. The silent tribute of flowing tears down the bronzed cheeks of stalwart men, was in perfect harmony with the deep and tender feeling that pervaded the meeting. During the day more than thirty soldiers from the rebel army took the oath of allegiance, and thus closed a noble day's work for the Union cause in Murfreesboro.

The next day, Sunday, 25th inst., a goodly number of us thought to attend church in town, and when the hour of meeting arrived we were comfortably seated in the Old School Presbyterian church, of which Dr. Eggleston is pastor. After the minister had entered the pulpit, a messenger to summon us back to camp. "Orders to march" was silently passed from pew to pew, and we were soon on our way home. A few rods from the church the solemn tones of the organ broke in sweet harmony upon the ear, and a moment after we met another messenger from camp who, in answer to the query "What's up now?" dryly responded "It's only to escort Gov. Johnson to the cars." If the safety of Gov. Johnson had required an escort, every one would have rejoiced at the announcement. But we have been taught to regard unnecessary military parades on the Sabbath as a violation of the purpose for which the day was given to man, and highly as we all esteemed the Governor, we were not pleased with the idea of a street parade, especially during the hours of worship. But we are not supposed to know what is necessary, and can only obey orders. We formed upon our parade ground, and preceded by the Ninth Michigan regiment, marched to the depot, passing through the town as the citizens were returning from worship. We tried in vain to see the Governor in the procession, and only knew he was not there, till we saw him leave the depot and take his stand upon the platform car amid the loud cheers of our men. He proceeded to address us, and I am told made an excellent speech; but the hissing engine made more noise than the Governor's voice. Where I stood it was impossible to hear only now and then a word. Among other things, he told us that "in all probability we shall soon be ordered to East Tennessee," which we all hope is true. Cheers rent the air upon the conclusion of his speech, and we marched back to camp, thinking that as neither regiment had a Chaplain, the time had been as profitably spent as if we had not been called out.

We have tried once more to meet the enemy. We were called up the other night before midnight, upon an alarm from our pickets, which the testimony of a citizen seemed to confirm, to the effect that a large body of cavalry would attack us before morning. The men were ordered on to the parade ground, and laid on their arms till day-break, when no enemy appearing, they returned to the tents. We await the news from Richmond and Corinth with intense interest, though without any misgivings as to the result. God and humanity are on our side and we must triumph.

## THE LATEST.



This Morning's News.

The surrender of Memphis is confirmed. Our fleet demolished the rebel gunboats without the loss of a man. The Mayor made a formal surrender, and the old flag waves over this modern hell, and the people are satisfied. Mobile is receiving a dose of Union pills. Bully!

Rebel accounts state that Charleston has been attacked. A small Federal force was repulsed, but they say the danger of the city is imminent. Bully again!

Pope and Halleck are pressing toward the Gulf—occupying Baldwin, Guntown, Jackson, and Bolivar. Since the Corinth victory 30,000 rebels have deserted.

Nothing further from Richmond. The rebel force there is confidently stated at 200,000 men. The rebel loss in the late engagements was 8,000.

### THE BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.

The disaster to Gen. Casey's Division—Incidents of the Battle on Saturday.—The Federal victory on Sunday.—The capture of the Chickahominy by our reinforcements.—Deposits of the Rebels.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

FIELD OF BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND, Sunday, A. M. June 1st, 1862.

THE FEDERAL FORCE ATTACKED.

Gen. Casey's position was on the Williamsburg stage road, within six or seven miles of Richmond, and on a line so extended at the front that the troops required to maintain the picket guards of sufficient strength, made no slight draft on his weakened forces. The right of the line was held by his first brigade, under General H. W. Nagle, as brave and vigilant an officer as is to be found in the army of the Potomac.

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force of men being busy under the skillful direction of Lieut. E. W. West of his staff, digging rifle pits, and felling trees for abutments. A similar line of defensive works had been commenced and partially completed at General Casey's former position at the Seven Pines, three miles further to the rear, and just back of these was a line of earthworks constructed by Gen. Couch, and more fully finished.

### THE REBELS ATTACK IN FORCE.

Falling in the two attempts to gather information, by forcing back Gen. Casey's pickets, the rebels apparently resolved upon an advance in force upon the left wing of the army, doubtless determined to drive it beyond the Chickahominy, should the opportunity offer and put themselves in a position to turn Gen. McClellan's left flank.

During the afternoon of Friday a terrific thunder storm arose, continuing through most of the night with unintermitted severity, deluging the earth with rain, converting the spongy soil into a nearly impassable bog, and raising the waters of the Chickahominy so as to carry away one of two bridges Gen. Sumner had prepared for his passage, and somewhat disturb the foundation of the other.

Just before the storm had reached its fury there was some skirmishing between the artillery on both sides. This commenced again in the morning, several shots firing over our camp, indicating that the rebels had in some way gained a correct idea of our position.

Shortly after noon the grand attack commenced. Gen. Casey's pickets being driven in all along the front, after a spirited resistance, the rebels advancing in force along three roads—the Williamsburg road to our left, the railroad in the center, and the "Nine-mile Road," as it is called, or the right. With his feeble division greatly weakened by exhaustion, Gen. Casey had no backbone to oppose to this sudden attack. His troops were immediately formed into position, the three brigades maintaining their relative positions on the right, left and center, and as thorough preparations were made for resisting the attack as its suddenness would admit of. Regan's New York battery was stationed just to the right of the Williamsburg road, within six or seven miles of Richmond, and on a line so extended at the front that the troops required to maintain the picket guards of sufficient strength, made no slight draft on his weakened forces. The right of the line was held by his first brigade, under General H. W. Nagle, as brave and vigilant an officer as is to be found in the army of the Potomac.

### GEN. NAGLE'S BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. Henry W. Nagle. 17th Maine—Lieut. Col. Plaisted. 56th New York—Col. C. H. Van W. 104th Pennsylvania—Col. W. H. Davis. 105th New York—Col. J. M. Browne. 32d Pennsylvania—Col. J. C. Dodge.

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# LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

## AGENTS WANTED.

We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: East Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. JAMES, General Agent, Minneapolis, Minn.

Gen'l Headquarters, State Minnesota, Adjutant General's Office, St. Paul, Minn., May 31st, 1862.

## GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.

In conformity with authority received from the War Department, Major General Halleck will immediately send recruiting officers from the Army of the West to this State, to recruit for our regiments.

While the Minnesota Regiments in the Army of the Mississippi have lost many men, the gallant Minnesota Second has sustained the most severe losses on the battle field and by the hardships incident to an active campaign, and its thinned ranks appeal most earnestly for success to the sympathy and patriotism of our citizens.

Our brave sons in the Army of the Mississippi have nobly done their duty, and the people of Minnesota will no doubt gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to fight by the side of comrades who have already achieved a high reputation for our young State.

Let our Regiments be completed and made effective without delay.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

OSCAR MALMROS, Adjutant General.

## Call for the Sixth Regiment from Minnesota.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MINNESOTA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ST. PAUL, MINN., MAY 22, 1862.

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| 1 Wagoner.           | 1 Wagoner.           |
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Necessary transportation of recruits will be paid for at the current rate of stage and steam boat fare.

Companies and officers of companies will take position and rank according to the date of being mustered into the United States service.

Clothing, arms and equipments will be supplied before the Regiment leaves the State.

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# LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

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Gen'l Headquarters, State Minnesota, Adjutant General's Office, St. Paul, Minn., May 31st, 1862.

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# The Stillwater Messenger.

VOLUME 6.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1862.

NUMBER 40.

**THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.**  
**A. J. VAN VORHES,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
Published for the Proprietor by  
J. J. GREELY, at No. 101 Main Street.  
Office in GREELY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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**DR. DEMONTREVILLE,**  
**DENTIST.**  
STILLWATER, MINN.  
On Monday and Tuesday of each week, Dr. Demontreville will attend at his office professionally.  
May 26, 1861, -37-4f.

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**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.**  
Office in Holcomb's new stone building, (up stairs) Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

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**S. S. MURDOCK,**  
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Stillwater, Minnesota. Collections made, and remittances promptly returned.

**L. R. CORNMANN,**  
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law.**  
Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bros., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. July 19th, 1859. -37-4f.

**WM. F. MASON,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
**HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, AND**  
**GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.**  
No. 4 Regent Block, 2d Street, near the Bridge, SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.  
The only Wholesale Hat Store in Minn. October 18, 1858. -37-4f.

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**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.**  
St. Paul, Minnesota. Strict attention will be paid to business of his profession in all parts of the State.

**VAN VORHES,**  
**GENERAL LAND AGENT.**  
Will select land for Emigrants, locate Land Warrants, and secure pre-emption claims, and attend to all business connected with a General Land Agency. Office opposite the Post Office.

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**NOTARY PUBLIC.**  
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Painting, Glazing, Marbling, and Papering. Shop on Second Street South of Chestnut. Stillwater, March 23, 1859.

**HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,**  
**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW**  
and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota. Stillwater, April 30, 1861. -38-

**Howe's Standard Scales.**  
FOR SALE BY  
Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.,  
Tin Plate Warehouse,  
Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph Street  
Chicago. Weigh out of Level  
No Check Rols. All  
Chicago received on Ball's. 63-1y

**Exchange, Banking and Collection**  
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KATES A. DARLING. (CHARLES SCHEPPE.)  
Nov. 22, 1858. -37-4f

**LEVY & DANIELS**  
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## The Messenger.

Saturday, - - - June 14, 1862.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight."—SECTARY STANTON, TO THE SOLDIERS.

### ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

#### FROM THE GRAND ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
Near New Bridge, Va., June 1, 1862.

"The cry is still they come!"—not reinforcements, for I hardly believe we need them, but prisoners of war from the late battle field near Hanover Court House. Up to the present writing about five hundred of the chivalry have arrived here, under the friendly escort of Union cavalry, and it is said one hundred more are yet to arrive. They are mostly from North Carolina—we never see any South Carolina troops, who I take it, are a sort of Home Guard—and a sickly looking set of mortals they are. Widow Dedott's consort must have been alluding to the Southerners when he gave vent to his renowned assertion that "we're all poor critters;" for a more filthy and sordid assortment of vagabonds I never wish to set eyes on. You can read in the papers how glad these "conscripts" are to be once more within the Union lines, and believe the reports if you like, but you who know how hard they fought "can't see it in that light." There are exceptions, of course, but we very seldom find them—the exceptions generally play a "lone hand," and are missing from morning roll call; they do not wait until they are made prisoners upon the blood-stained field to avow their loyalty.

The battle at Hanover Court House was a brilliant affair—a abstain from giving particulars as you will have heard them long before this reaches you. Suffice it to say that our loss was very small, in proportion to the advantages gained, and that the rebels got a little more than they bargained for. Fitz John Porter has made his mark—he has proven that he is a fit leader for Union men.

Today, and all of yesterday, we have heard the incessant roar of our artillery and that of the enemy, coupled with volley after volley of musketry, and it is evident that "something is in the wind." I have made inquiries as to what that something is, and all I can learn is that "a battle is going on to our left, near the Chickahominy," and that the enemy have driven us back. A later report, and we have recovered our lost ground. Still later, the rebels have started on a run, looking for that last ditch, and our forces are four miles beyond the Chickahominy, where a running battle is still going on. But these "affairs" are as side-shows to a circus; everybody wants to know where the battle is to come off, while nobody appears to know anything about it. When it does come you will know it, when your ears wide open and you will "hear suthin' drap." Those who calculate upon an easy victory—provided success is won, as they probably will this time—soon find that the task has been undertaken, and he means to accomplish it. There will be no more delay than is absolutely necessary—much has been done but there is much yet undone. Everything, however, appears to indicate a speedy move—we may be in Richmond before you get this. General McClellan in a late general order, uses the following language, which will show that he evidently anticipates having a "high tide time!"

"Upon advancing beyond the Chickahominy the troops will be prepared for battle at a moment's notice, and will be entirely unencumbered. With the exception of ambulances, all vehicles will be left on the eastern side of the Chickahominy and carefully packed. The men will leave their knapsacks packed with the regiments and will carry three days' rations in their haversacks. The arms will be put in perfect order before the troops march, and a careful inspection made of them, as well as of the cartridge boxes, which in all cases will contain at least forty rounds. Partly additional rounds will be carried by the men in their pockets. Commanders of batteries will see that their limber and caisson boxes are filled to their utmost capacity."

"In the approaching battle, the General Commanding trusts that the troops will preserve the discipline which he has been so anxious to enforce and which they have so generally observed. He calls upon all officers and soldiers to obey promptly and intelligently all orders they may receive. Let them bear in mind that the Army of the Potomac has never been checked; let them preserve in battle perfect coolness and confidence, the sure forerunners of success. They must keep well and low; and above all things rely upon the bayonet. Commanders of regiments are reminded of the great responsibility that rests upon them; upon their coolness, judgment and discretion the destinies of their regiments and the success of the day will depend."

The extracts I have made tell their own story, and I have no desire to add any comments. Suffice it to say he has men under him who have learned to obey implicitly his commands, and who have all confidence in their Commanding General.

Much regret is felt here at the disaster to Banks's column, although the general opinion appears to be that the lost ground will be speedily regained and the rebel army in that vicinity of the Shenandoah bagged. So mote it be.

To-day is the first day of summer, and if heat is desirable, we have a good time coming. Were it not for the almost daily showers of rain the heat would be intolerable. Add to this the sight of ice, which we cannot get for love or money, and you can imagine how we feel.

The West Point and Richmond Railroad has been put in repair from White House, on the Pamunkey river, to Dispatch, a station some five miles from here, and trains brought from the North in steamers, are now running thereon. This is one of the specimens of enterprise with which the Yankees "astonish the natives."

As I close a report is brought in that the rebels have been driven in all along the lines, and that Sedgwick's Division, which are now "advancing beyond the Chickahominy," "prepared for battle at a moment's notice." So, if they get a chance, you may expect soon to hear a favorable report from the men of Minnesota. In the hope that you may, I subscribe on a bunch of

SHINGLES.

#### Editorial Association of Minnesota.

A meeting of editors was held at Mankato, June 4th, 1862, to consider the propriety of forming an Editorial Association for the State of Minnesota, at which the following proceedings were had:

The editors present and participating in the proceedings were as follows: Wm. R. Marshall, of the Saint Paul Press; L. E. Fisher, of the Pioneer; A. J. Van Vorhes, of the Stillwater Messenger; D. Sinclair, of the Winona Republican; D. Blakely, of the Rochester Post; W. H. Mitchell, of the Rochester Republican; Fred Driscoll, of the Belle Plaine Journal; Mart. Williams, of the Saint Peter Tribune; N. B. Hyatt, of the Lake City News; J. C. Wise, of the Mankato Record; C. B. Hensley, of the Mankato Independent.

A. J. Van Vorhes was called to the chair, and O. Brown appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Hyatt, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the association, viz: Messrs. A. J. Van Vorhes, chairman, W. R. Marshall, D. Sinclair, Col. J. H. Stevens, and J. J. McKenney.

On motion of D. Blakely, the chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee to prepare a uniform schedule of prices for job work and advertising, viz: Messrs. Blakely, Hensley, Wise, Fisher and Green.

On motion of Mr. Hyatt, the committee were instructed to prepare such schedule at their earliest convenience, and furnish a copy to each editor in the State for their examination, requesting their concurrence therein.

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# STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

## STILLWATER

Tuesday, June 17, 1862.

The telegrams this morning are unimportant. We omit an abstract.

### Feeding our Enemies.

Wherever the Rebel armies have had a foothold, or passed over any section of country, their line of march is marked with the devastation and ruin of the whirlwind, of pestilence, and of great starvation. What could not be eaten or carried away by the starving rebels, has had applied to it their incendiary torch. Rebels have been plundered by brother rebels, and now the wailing cry for bread comes up from the wives and children of rebels in arms against the Government—appealing to the loyal North for succor from starvation.

Did the world ever before present such a spectacle? While half a million men are in arms endeavoring to destroy the Government—after ravaging and plundering their own fields—after stealing and plundering everything within their reach belonging to the Government and its loyal citizens—after practicing upon non-combatant Union soldiers who have fallen into their hands as prisoners of war, a species of cruelties and barbarities only equalled by the Sepoys, and condemned by all civilized nations, these same men through the starving families of the Confederate soldiers, stretch out their hands toward us, while yet dripping with the blood of thousands of our brothers and friends, and ask us for bread!

A few days since Gen. Halleck telegraphed his friends in St. Louis to this effect:

Hundreds of women and children in this vicinity are in a starving condition. Their hands and brothers were impressed into the Confederate service, and the rebels then robbed them of everything, even to the last milk cow. Will not the benevolent of St. Louis do something for these poor, suffering people? I will give all possible facilities for distributing any food that may be sent. Money is of no use, for there is no food in the country to be procured.

With a benevolence peculiar to the northern character, the citizens of Saint Louis immediately collected and dispatched provisions to the amount of two thousand dollars for the relief of these people. While this was being done, there is no doubt but the rebel leaders South, and infamous traitors North, were still endeavoring to impress upon the Southern mind the infamous falsehood that the design of the Government in prosecuting the war is to devastate the South and liberate their slaves. If the people of the South are not entirely bereft of reason and shame, these facts will prove suggestions to them.

**SEND PAPERS.**—Nearly every letter we see from the soldiers in camp to their friends at home, closes with this injunction—"send papers." In the absence of letters from home, the next best thing to cheer and divert the weary soldier is the sight of a paper from his old home. The local gives even more of local news than most correspondents will take the time to communicate. The gallant sons of Minnesota now in the field, are a reading people. They miss their accustomed paper, just as much as they would miss their daily rations. Without news from home and the great world outside the camp lines, the dull routine of duty makes time hang more heavily, and the hours pass more slowly.

Our city is largely represented in all of the Minnesota regiments—represented by men who have been accustomed to reading the MESSENGER, and who always looked to its columns for the local news of the city and county. Now we will repeat the suggestion made before, that in no other way can the soldiers be furnished with the very kind of reading matter they desire so cheaply as by putting the MESSENGER in a wrapper, attaching a penny stamp, and sending it to some son, brother or friend. Try it on—they will appreciate the kindness. It will make them better soldiers when they feel and know that they are thus remembered and cared for at home.

### The Rebel Loss at Fair Oaks.

Reliable information from the battle field of Fair Oaks, Virginia, puts the rebel dead buried on the field at 3,000. The Richmond Dispatch of the 6th estimates the rebel wounded at 4,000.—There are some 1,500 prisoners in our hands. This would place the total loss at about 8,500. The Federal loss on the same field was 5,750.

A circular from the Patent Office says the results of the cultivation of sorghum the past year settles the question of its practical success. The value of its product is now counted by millions. One of the difficulties is the want of pure seed. To meet this want the Patent Office has ordered seed from France for distribution the present spring.

The people of Sweden—his native country—have voted Ericson a medal for services in connection with the Monitor.

### Beauregard "Played Out."

In April 1861, with seven thousand men and all the ordnance and munitions of warfare desirable, the great Beauregard, after days of incessant firing, succeeded in shelling and starving out of Fort Sumter, the gallant Major Anderson and his seventy heroic men. This was not done, however, without a cruel and mathematical calculation as to the hour when the last ration of salt pork and hard bread would be issued. In his case, the truth of the scriptural declaration that "he who takes up the sword shall perish by the sword," is being most significantly fulfilled. His large army at Corinth has been scattered, and he himself would be glad of an opportunity to flee the country. He is a great "steakholder"! Like the original Beauregard, we can now hear him exclaiming in the very agony of self-abandonment and despair—

"Memorable! Which way shall I fly? In the least deep a lower deep? To which the hell I suffer seems heaven!"

### The President and the North Carolina Contraband Schools.

Mr. Vincent Colyer, the North Carolina schoolmaster, whose contraband schools at Newbern were closed by Gen. Stanley, made an address on Tuesday evening last before the Young Men's Christian Association of New York at the Cooper Institute. Just at the close of Mr. Colyer's address, he said he had seen the President, and gave his views as follows:

The President said that the idea of closing the schools and sending back fugitive slaves and searching vessels going North, never had emanated from his administration. Such an order never had been given by him, nor would it be tolerated by him or his administration. He said to fugitive slave who came within the lines of the United States army should ever be returned to his master."

Jeff. Davis is still overflowing with piety. With his traitorous hands red with the blood of his poor dupes, he pens an impudent lie about the late battle before Richmond, winding up with the following blessing: "Defenders of a just cause, may God have you in his holy keeping."

Jeff. Davis's adjutant general publishes a general order directing the drafting of every male white and mulatto in the South capable of bearing arms, whether they have substitutes or not.—Rather a severe conscription—much severer than Napoleon ever ventured upon.

The Kenebec Journal is responsible for the following: "Speaking of economy reminds us of an incident related of a lumber dealer in Gardner, who fell into the river and was in danger of drowning. Efforts were immediately made to rescue him by floating boards from a pile on the wharf. The drowning man seeing that the boards came from his own pile, cried out to the men to pick for the wane edged pieces."

Those who are not in the neighborhood of bakers and cannot procure fermentation called yeast, may make a better substitute as follows.—Boil one pound of flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar and a little salt in two gallons of water for an hour. When milk-warm bottle and cork it close, and it will be ready for use in twenty-four hours.

Paymaster Wise, of Foote's gunboat flotilla, publishes a card in the papers, in which he says:

I have paid the whole expense of the flotilla from the first, and including the cost of the gunboats, their equipment, the purchase of several large steamers, pay of officers and men, and the accumulation of a vast amount of material got together in a hurry, and with all the disadvantages of forming a navy in the far West, our whole expenses do not thus far cover three millions of dollars, and we have hardly a dollar unpaid. Our expenses are now about \$150,000 per month, making \$5,000 per day.

On the proposition of Mr. Colfax, in the House of Representatives, to allow a man in peril of his freedom to have a jury trial, and compelling the other man who claimed his flesh, blood, bones, sinews, brains, and children, born or to be born, as property, to prove that he (the claimant) was a loyal citizen, every Republican voted Yes, and every Democrat (with a single exception) voted Nay.—The fact is worth remembering.

### Wheat in Egypt.

A correspondent at St. Louis writes as follows in regard to the wheat crop in Egypt:

"Never did a crop grow better than does the wheat in southern and central Illinois this season. Indeed, wherever winter wheat was sown, it is excellent. Fully half the fields are sown in this section. The color is good, and the growth too far advanced to be impaired by rust."

**SCARCITY OF FISHES.**—So many fishermen have entered the Navy that 4,000 green hands are required to man the mackerel fleet soon to go out. The fishermen have been tempted away by the more probable "hands" of the blockade. Individual cases are given where seamen have made \$2,200 or \$2,000 apiece in single captures.

### Letter of Gen. de Sargen Hand

Camp of the Chickasaw, May 30, 1862.

In your paper of March 22 I notice an article copied from the Stillwater Messenger, severely reflecting on the Surgeon of the First Minnesota Regiment. The article is very abusive and has no foundation in fact, and I greatly regret to see respectable journals publishing what is dictated merely by late spite or jealousy.

In justice to Dr. Morton, I deem it my duty to state the facts of the case referred to. This division left Hampton, Va., on the morning of April 4th; ambulances were sent round the evening previous to collect all the men who were sick, and convey them to "Sanitary Hospital," near Hampton; when the regiment moved in the morning, a number of men (as is always the case) suddenly found they could not march, and demanded also to be left behind. Four then appeared in the Minnesota regiment, and among them Joseph Older, of company B. He had complained for the first time the day previous and this morning was found by the medical officers quite ill. Dr. Morton directed him to be sent to the hospital, and as I am informed, the necessary papers to admit him were then made out. No such conversation as that reported was heard by Corporal Smith, who took him to the Doctor. He was left in charge of the other three men, who were scarcely sick, yet were not considered fit for a long march.

The troops moved off, and two ambulances were left behind to pick up and carry to the hospital, the stragglers in the different companies. I had myself been to the hospital that morning, and made arrangements for their reception. It seems that Older was overlooked by the ambulance driver, and in consequence one of his comrades had to go to the hospital and ask to have him conveyed there. This was done toward evening of that day—the 4th of April. On the 14th of April, we learn, he died. What possible ground any one could have for charging Dr. Morton with the responsibility of this man's death, none of us can perceive.

D. H. HAND, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V.

The above was called forth in consequence of some strident cry by our regular Potomac correspondent, published in the Messenger of May 20th, upon the course of Dr. Morton toward one of the noblest young men of the first regiment. With Dr. Hand, the Brigade Surgeon, we have no personal acquaintance. We believe he is held in the highest esteem, not only in the army but at home. With him we desire to have no controversy. We can appreciate the influence that would lead him to espouse the defense of a brother Surgeon, and therefore we shall make no controversy with him.

We will say, however, that while Dr. Hand, (who has charge of an entire Brigade) and could not be expected to believe freely with the men, does not believe the charges against the Regimental Surgeon to be true, we have the letters of half a dozen of the comrades of young Older—men who ate, slept and marched with him daily and hourly for more than one week—who all say the charges are true, and that they were made by our correspondent even milder than the facts would warrant. The assertion by Dr. Hand that "no such conversation as that reported was heard by Corporal Smith, who took him (Older) to the Doctor," is not the kind of logic that a shrewd barrister would employ, even to establish a negative proposition. A thousand "Smiths" live in Minnesota and elsewhere did not hear the conversation—yet we presume that Dr. Hand would hardly call the universal Smith family upon the stand as witnesses in the case.

The case of young Older is not the only one similar in character. "Dead men tell no tales," and Older cannot be brought upon the stand; but there are yet living witnesses,—raked and tortured by disease, though they may be,—who will hereafter have an account to settle with army Surgeons. We propose to assist them when the proper time comes. Our assistance will be induced, not by "hate, spite or jealousy," but through sympathy for the suffering, and interest in those who have not yet become victims.

There are wrong and abuse and neglect somewhere in the surgical department of the army. Fresh graves scattered along the line of march, and bony arms and ghastly features in the hospitals and at home on the sick or discharged list, are painful monuments to this fact. Where the wrong is, we shall not say in this article.

**BIG GAME.**—Some gay and festive soldiers perpetrated the following which will be appreciated by church players:

**JUST PLAYED.**—Great Union game of Euchre—stakes Yorktown—between McClellan and Lincoln, and Jeff. Davis and Magruder. Jeff. had the deal. Abe passed, Magruder turned it down. It passed to McClellan, who made it open, played it alone and made four, when Magruder got mad and left—the stakes being forfeited to McClellan.

**AN INDIA REBEL OMEN.**—A Connecticut contemporary states that an ingenious Yankee (what Yankee is not ingenious?) has invented an india rubber omnibus which, when "jain full," will hold a couple more.

Tell me how longer than short once.

### FROM RICHMOND.

REBELS TO BE STARTED OUT.

New York, June 14.

A letter to the Times from the army says the Richmond Dispatch of the 7th contains an editorial, the tenor of which is most discouraging to the rebel army. The writer fears that our design is not to engage them in battle but to starve them out, a plan which he considers not impossible for us to accomplish. Same letter dated 10th, says deserters arrived from Richmond last night, bringing intelligence that the rebels are occasionally at work throwing up additional earthworks around the city. They have also dug earthworks and rifle-pits along the routes between here and Richmond, and have mounted a large number of guns. The rebel troops are kept on short rations, the daily supplies of each man amounts to but one pound of flour and half a pound of bacon, without coffee, tea, sugar, salt, &c.

### Southern News.

New York, June 14.

New Orleans papers to June 1st are received. The Delta denounces the friends of secession and backs up the action of Gen. Butler, while the Bee, which was previously suppressed by the General for its advocacy of the action, assuring Gen. Butler that it never intended to recommend the burning of the crops of Southern people. From this assurance the commanding General permitted the issue of the paper.

From the New Orleans Delta of May 21st we learn that Fort Morgan, below Mobile, surrendered to the mortar fleet on Thursday. The same paper says: "For several days back rumors have been current in this city to the effect that the army had suffered in a conflict on the river, and that Gen. Williams's brigade had been badly cut up. The facts are these: While the forces under Gen. Williams were descending the river they were fired upon by a field battery of Grand Gulf, of four guns. One man was killed, and one officer was slightly wounded.

The gunboat Kines then opened on the town, and the battery with its camp about a mile and a half in the rear of the town, was thereby rendered to be a special session of the Legislature to take into consideration the President's emancipation message.

### What General Mitchell has Done.

The astronomer General by his untiring energy, shrewdness, and almost unheard of rapidity of his marches, has obtained a reputation for boldness and daring service by any officer in the service.

He is fond of sensation, dash and surprise. His flurries have fallen on unsuspecting places at unguarded moments, confounding and bewildering the enemy and making his own troops jubilant.

After the conquest of Bowling Green and Nashville, and the retreat of the rebels to Corinth, he became the duty of his division to seize and destroy the Memphis and Charleston railroad, the great military link of the enemy, and connecting link for supplies and reinforcements between the grand army on the Potomac and that at Corinth. It was decided that the blow should be struck, and the grand army cut at Huntsville, Alabama. The task was accomplished with a celerity which completely took the enemy by surprise, and resulted not only in the possession of the road, but in the capture of an immense amount of property in machine shops, engines and rolling stock, with many prisoners.

In less than three days the army was in possession of Stevenson, on the east of Huntsville, and Decatur and Tusculum on the south, extending the front of operations on the railway more than 120 miles. It will be apparent to the merest tyro in military science that the holding of this great road is an object of vital importance to the Government.

For some time past the rebels have evidently been tormented by what they deemed the light of protection of Nashville and vicinity by our troops, and besides have had their eyes on the desirableness of wiping out General Mitchell. Word was received by him, said to be reliable, that the enemy were gathering in force at Chattanooga, ninety-seven miles distant, with a design to attack him, first cutting his communication with Nashville. The General, who has kept in his eye the motion of the rebels, is not to be caught napping by these territorial vagaries, rebel armies, and the intelligence received last night is convincing on the point that Gen. Mitchell has come down upon the rebels with his largest telescope.

### Further from General Fremont.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 8th, via Washington, June 10th.

Yesterday afternoon, a body of our cavalry, under Gen. Bayard, pursued Ashby's cavalry five miles from town, on the Potomac river. They were drawn in the pursuit into woods where several regiments of rebel infantry were concealed, who fired upon them, throwing them into confusion and compelling their retreat. One of our cavalry captains and three privates were killed; six were wounded, and twenty-five taken prisoners.

Col. Winham, of the New Jersey cavalry, and Major Ricketson, of the New York 4th cavalry, are prisoners. After the cavalry left the 16th Ohio and 18th Virginia drove the rebels back, suffering no loss. Later in the afternoon the rebels again advanced to within about two miles of town; 180 men of the 1st Pennsylvania riflemen, fire marksmen, known by the name of "Bucktails," engaged them and fought two regiments of them an hour and a half.

Their well aimed shots were fearfully destructive to the rebels. Their own loss was nine killed and thirty-three wounded. Lieut. Colonel Kane, their commander, and Capt. Taylor were wounded and taken prisoners.

### Washington News.

Washington, June 13.

The following was received at the War Department: HEADQUARTERS, MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, June 10. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. In my dispatch of yesterday I omitted to state that Col. Cluseret's brigade, consisting of the 68th Ohio and 8th Virginia, afterwards supported by the Garibaldi Guards, formed our advance, and commenced the battle of Cross Keys with sharp skirmishing, at nine o'clock in the morning.

During the day they obtained possession of the enemy's ground, which was disputed foot by foot, and only withdrew at evening when ordered to retire to a suitable position for night. The skill and gallantry displayed by Cluseret on this and frequent former occasions during the pursuit in which we have been engaged, deserve high praise. (Signed) J. C. FREMONT, Major General.

### Washington News.

Washington, June 14.

The following has been received here from the Tribune's correspondent with Gen. McDowell's corps: MAXXASSA, June 13.—A report has just reached here that a guerrilla party, numbering 150, dashed into Warrenton last Monday evening and captured twenty-two sick soldiers left in the hospital and twenty-five to thirty stragglers from Gibbon's brigade in King's division. Small guerrilla parties have been seen today in the neighborhood of Huntsville, and Major Duffie has gone out to capture them.

The sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals here are treated with kindness, and substantial attention from members of Congress and others from their respective States.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary, it is understood, will not recommend the consideration of the bankrupt bill during the present session.

The Post Office Department has directed the resumption of mail facilities to Memphis, Tennessee.

### HAYTIAN EMIGRATION.

Another ship load of contrabands will soon leave here for Hayti, making in all about 5,000 during the past month sent there.

### EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.

Gov. Bradford and Ex-Governor Hicks of Maryland, are both said to favor a special session of the Legislature to take into consideration the President's emancipation message.

### What General Mitchell has Done.

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The notorious General Ashby was shot in the breast, and died in a few minutes afterwards.

General Milroy, to-day, with several regiments, made a reconnaissance in force for six miles, one mile beyond the battle ground. No enemy were discovered.—They have probably crossed the river at Fort Republic. The citizens along the road all agree that Ashby was killed.—We have taken many prisoners yesterday and to-day, and rescued eight of Banks' men.

### Will our hearts be young as now?

Why the sunlight of life has faded, And our hearts are shrouded with age— When wearied with life's ceaseless changes, The future thoughts shall engage— When the sands in our glasses are ebbing, And there are but few left to show That the glimmer of life still lingers, Will our hearts be young as now?

How many of us can look backward, Saying that life we have spent— Account to ourselves deeds of kindness, To pity, or charity?

How many of us have not drawn a curtain To keep them away from our sight? And would we not often be wishing They were shrouded in gloom of night?

To us think of the hours departed, And sigh that old time is in flight; Has life less joy, than of sorrow? That has rendered our lives a light? Would we live all our long lives over In labor, in toiling, or pain, And again study o'er life's lessons That we all might be young again?

Did we heed the heart's admonitions When youth was our lot, and the right— Do we wash with our tears their errors, Till they go to their graves in white? All of our former retainings, We have cast away in a trice, Till we look for the life that is coming, Then our hearts will be young as now.

LAKELAND, May 22nd.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—It is estimated that over five hundred vessels will sail for the southern ports by the first of June. There will be at least two hundred clearances for cargoes of ice.

—The rebels of the south have destroyed 125 light-boats that have been erected by the United States for the benefit of commerce, endangering the lives of thousands in no way connected with the war.

A gentleman from Corinth who arrived at Cairo, says that among the prisoners captured by Gen. Pope, and now at the Landing, is Colonel Morgan, of guerrilla notoriety.

A firm which has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, at Lynn, are about moving their business to Chicago. They will employ three hundred hands at the start.

### GEN'L HEADQUARTERS, MISSISSIPPI.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. Paul, Minn., May 31st, 1862. GENERAL, U. S. A.

In conformity with authority received from the War Department, Major General Halleck will immediately send recruiting officers from the Army of the West to this State, to recruit for our regiments.

While the Minnesota Regiments in the Army of the Mississippi have lost many men, the gallant Minnesota Second has sustained the most severe losses on the battle field, and the hardships incident to an active campaign, and its thinned ranks appeal most earnestly for succor to the sympathy and patriotism of our citizens.

Our brave sons in the Army of the Mississippi have done their duty, and the people of Minnesota will no doubt gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to fight by the side of comrades who have already achieved an imperishable reputation for our young State.

Let our Regiments be completed and made effective without delay.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

OSCAR MALMROS, Adjutant General.

### Reference Sale.

State of Minnesota, District Court, First Judicial District, County of Washington, Charles W. Thomas vs. Robert F. Slaughter and Mary A. Slaughter, his wife.

D EEDS for sale of mortgaged premises made by the above Court, in the above cause, and docketed, December 29th, A. D. 1860. Docketed and docketed, \$2,250.00.

Pursuant to said decree, the undersigned, appointed therein a special Referee for the purpose, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday the second (2nd) day of August next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the Court house in St. Paul, county of Washington, the following property situated in said Washington county, to wit: Lots Nos. one, (1), two, (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), (33), (34), (35), (36), (37), (38), (39), (40), (41), (42), (43), (44), (45), (46), (47), (48), (49), (50), (51), (52), (53), (54), (55), (56), (57), (58), (59), (60), (61), (62), (63), (64), (65), (66), (67), (68), (69), (70), (71), (72), (73), (74), (75), (76), (77), (78), (79), (80), (81), (82), (83), (84), (85), (86), (87), (88), (89), (90), (91), (92), (93), (94), (95), (96), (97), (98), (99), (100), (101), (102), (103), (104), (105), (106), (107), (108), (109), (110), (111), (112), (113), (114), (115), (116), (117), (118), (119), (120), (121), (122), (123), (124), (125), (126), (127), (128), (129), (130), (131), (132), (133), (134), (135), (136), (137), (138), (139), (140), (141), (142), (143), (144), (145), (146), (147), (148), (149), (150), (151), (152), (153), (154), (155), (156), (157), (158), (159), (160), (161), (162), (163), (164), (165), (166), (167), (168), (169), (170), (171), (172), (173), (174), (175), (176), (177), (178), (179), (180), (181), (182), (183), (184), (185), (186), (187), (188), (189), (190), (191), (192), (193), (194), (195), (196), (197), (198), (199), (200), (201), (202), (203), (204), (205), (206), (207), (208), (209), (210), (211), (212), (213), (214), (215), (216), (217), (218), (219), (220), (221), (222), (223), (224), (225), (226), (227), (228), (229), (230), (231), (232), (233), (234), (235), (236), (237), (238), (239), (240), (241), (242), (243), (244), (245), (246), (247), (248), (249), (250), (251), (252), (253), (254), (255), (256), (257), (258), (259), (260), (261), (262), (263), (264), (265), (266), (267), (268), (269), (270), (271), (272), (273), (274), (275), (276), (277), (278), (279), (280), (281), (282), (283), (284), (285), (286), (287), (288), (289), (290), (291), (292), (293), (294), (295), (296), (297), (298), (299), (300), (301), (302), (303), (304), (305), (306), (307), (308), (309), (310), (311), (312), (313), (314), (315), (316), (317), (318), (319), (320), (321), (322), (323), (324), (325), (326), (327), (328), (329), (330), (331), (332), (333), (334), (335), (336), (337), (338), (339), (340), (341), (342), (343), (







**Leather, Leather!**  
**KESSLER & RIEHL,**  
**Importers, Tanners and Curriers,**  
**ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA,**

RE now receiving and will keep constantly  
on hand the largest and best stock of  
Leather and Findings in the Territory—  
Spanish Sole Leather,  
Oak-  
Upper Leather,  
Horned Leather,  
Trade Leather,  
Tampico and Madras,  
Morocco Split,  
Shoe and Saddle Strapping,  
Ball and Lace Leather,  
Fresh Oiled Skins,  
Fresh Kip Skins,  
Country Kip Skins,  
Also a general assortment of all kind of  
Findings, &c., &c.

Call and examine our stock as we  
will not be undersold by any house in the  
State.

**PERMANENT ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.**

Call for Hides, Furs and Deer  
Skins. **KESSLER & HENRI,**  
St. Paul, at, south side, below American House.  
St. Anthony, 25, 1858—341f

**Good News For The**  
**PEOPLE!**

**LEVY & DANIELS**

Have received their Goods for  
**COATING THE SUMMER TRADE**

[illegible][illegible]

July, 1862, at 10 o'clock a. m. to pay and satisfy the debt aforesaid, together with the costs of suit.

MARK HARDIN, Mortgagee.

Dated at Stillwater, May 12, 1862.—35—

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**THOS. J. YORKE,**  
**REGISTER OF DEEDS.**  
And Conveyancer.

*Main Street, Stillwater, Minn.*

Prompt and Especial Attention given to the Preparation of Deeds, Mortgages, and all other Instruments of Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin. Also, to the Recording of the same, and to the Locating of Plats in Washington Co., Minnesota, from date of location down to the present time.

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**REFERENCES GIVEN TO**

Hon. J. R. McMillan,	Stillwater, Minnesota.
Hon. S. Nelson,	St. Paul, Minnesota.
Hon. W. McKracken,	St. Paul, Minnesota.
Hon. A. S. Vanhook,	St. Paul, Minnesota.
Christopher Clark, Dealer	St. Paul, Minnesota.
in Real Estate,	
Do. A. Ramsey,	St. Paul, Minnesota.
Do. J. A. Schuchman,	St. Paul, Minnesota.
Do. J. C. Barker,	St. Paul, Minnesota.
John Kilduff,	St. Paul, Minnesota.
J. J. Egan & Co.,	St. Paul, Minnesota.
John Edwards,	St. Paul, Minnesota.
McKenney, Dealer in Real Estate,	St. Paul, Minnesota.

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**DAVID MEAD,**

**Boot and Shoe Maker,**  
MAIN ST., STILLWATER.

I prepared to make everything in the Boot and Shoe department, and I have secured the best workmen and material. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Boots and Shoes.  
Jan. 21, 1868 A. F. BROWN.

**FOR SALE!**  
The Dwelling and Lot on E. block 20, Holmes's Addition, adjoining Little Lake, containing 10 acres of the best land in this annual payment. Also,  
**20 Acres Land**  
Situate on the St. Paul road, being part of the 2nd section of Township 10 North, Range 12 East, containing 20 acres of the best land in the county, adjoining the land owned by Chas. H. Westcott for \$1000.00, and the balance of the tract for \$1000.00, 7 per cent. interest.  
Apply to E. H. Carwell, and Jennie, Wils., or to the undersigned, with Deering & Schaffert.  
May 26, 1868.

**NOTICE**  
TO THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of Stillwater Draper & Parker is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the said partners. The said partners are authorized to use the firm name in the

**NOTICE.**

All persons who owe us by note or on account are hereby notified to come forward and make settlement on or before June 10th, 1867, and all persons having claims against us to present the same for settlement immediately.

BALLARD, DRAPER & PARKER,  
Marine, Minn., May 20, 1867.—35-41

**BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.**

We call particular attention to our stock Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, Caps, Neck Pieces for Bonnets, Trimmings, Hats, Ties, &c. Shaker House. J. ELY & DANIELS.








# STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

## STILLWATER.

Tuesday, - - - June 24, 1862.

### The News.

We have nothing of general interest to communicate. Since the dash by a few rebel cavalry and the big scare, nothing of special moment has transpired in the vicinity of Richmond. It appears to be the policy of Gen. McClellan to conquer the rebel army there by the peaceful fruits of righteousness and agricultural implements, rather than by the sword and shot and shell. His great army is engaged with the pick and shovel in the erection of parallels and intrenchments around the city, while thousands of "niggers" are lying around idle but willing to work. This may be the true way to take Richmond; but most people wish to see some person hurt. They wish to see the rebels crippled, so that they can not run to Charleston when they evacuate Richmond; and they wish to see them so badly hurt, if they get to Charleston, that they cannot get into transports and flee the country when they evacuate that "last ditch." The weather is fine, but warm, and the shoveling progresses with commendable zeal.

From the lower Mississippi we have nothing important, except that a gunboat expedition ran 85 miles up White river to St. Charles, where they encountered a rebel battery. The engagement lasted an hour and a half. A rebel ball entered the boiler of the Mound City, causing an explosion by which 125 of the crew were killed and wounded. During the engagement, Col. Fitch landed two regiments of troops and took the place by storm. This part of the programme was a complete success. The rebel loss was 125 killed and wounded and 30 taken prisoners. The loss of Col. Fitch was small.

### This Morning's News.

## FIGHT AT CHARLESTON. DOUBTFUL RESULT.

The telegraph this morning announces through rebel sources a bloody battle within four miles of Charleston, between five Federal regiments and a battery of Parrott guns. The rebels claim a victory, which means a Federal victory when the facts are known. The rebels dread a renewal of hostilities, in which event they say the city will be endangered. The battle lasted all day, on the 16th.

General Ben. Butler has made a good Union speech in New Orleans, and issued a ferocious order for the punishment of guerrillas. They are to be tried by drum-head court-martial and shot, and their houses and property destroyed.

A rumor comes from Washington that Secretary Stanton is to retire, and that General Banks will take his place in the War Department. It may be a mere rumor without any foundation.

A dispatch from Montgomery to a Mississippi paper, announces that Gen. Beauregard has gone to Richmond.

### Feelings of J. Buchanan.

What must be the feelings of Mr. Buchanan, who cannot conceal from himself the knowledge that this rebellion was cherished and fostered and matured by his Cabinet, under his eyes? That three months' headway it obtained under his auspices made it formidable; that he could with a particle of General Jackson's patriotism have snuffed it out.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

To this the Cincinnati *Commercial* adds: "And as to the feelings of Mr. Buchanan, he is as cool as a cucumber, and has a certain complacency in regarding himself as the last of the American Presidents. The *Journal* seems to pity the old man, he must feel so bad. Nonsense. He sucks his unlighted cigar, drinks his ale and old rye, and nasticates and digests his beef, with the usual relish, and luring at his visitors, solemn as Pecksniff, talks of the yellow fever, which he thinks will use up our armies and secure the independence of the South. His favorite remark for some years, to the fire-eaters, who, in his presence were talking of and threatening the destruction of the Union, was, that if the South did really dissolve the Union, it was, in his judgment, very doubtful which section Pennsylvania would go with."

### Why is it?

Of the seventy-eight members of Congress who declared by their votes that hereafter no traitor should be eligible to office under the U. S. Government, they were all, with one exception (Maynard, Union member from a slave State, and author of the bill.) Republicans; while all with one exception who voted against the bill were Democrats. This is a most significant, if not singular, fact. Why was it so? That's the question.

—The imports at New York of foreign dry goods for the month of May have been half a million dollars in excess of the total for the same month of last year, but about 40 per cent. below the total for May, 1860.

## Light is Breaking!—The Day Dawns!

Less than twenty years ago the American Congress wrangled for days over a resolution to expel JAMES QUINCY ADAMS from that body, for "giving color to an idea"—that idea being that black men had a right to present a petition, couched in respectful language, to the legislative power of the Government. Years before that, the slave power of the country commenced inaugurating the very state of things which we are to-day experiencing—rebellion, anarchy, civil war. And the more they have agitated, the more unstable has their system become. A few more years of such agitation will break every manacle that binds man to servitude and disgraces the christianity and civilization of the age.

Agitation of the question by slave-breakers and northern doughfaces, has induced investigation; and investigation has induced legislation on the subject.—Next to the happiness of Heaven, we believe it would be the most blissful moment in the temporal or spiritual existence of Old John Quincy Adams, could he return but for a moment and shout one of his clarion notes of halloo from the dome of the Capitol for the progress of the age and the partial deliverance of his country from the foulest blot which ever marred her history. Last Friday President Lincoln placed his signature to the bill recently passed by triumphant majorities in both Houses of Congress, prohibiting slavery in all the Territories—denationalizing the foul institution.

The bill is in these words: "To the end that Freedom may be and remain forever the fundamental law of the land in all places whatsoever, so far as it lies within the power or depends upon the action of the Government of the United States to make it so, therefore,

"Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act THERE SHALL BE NEITHER SLAVERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE IN ANY OF THE TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES now existing, or which may at any time hereafter be formed or acquired by the United States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereby the party shall have been duly convicted."

"Agitation" is now brought to a close, we hope forever. And yet the law is in almost the precise language proposed by Mr. Jefferson in 1784, which in these modern days has been denounced as fatalism. A return to loyalty—a repentance of all their sins by the rebels—is all that can save slavery in the rebellious States. A few months must settle the whole question. LIBERTY THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW OF THE LAND is now impressed upon our Governmental system.

### Good for Illinois!

Egyptian darkness and Egyptian bondage in Illinois are yielding to the light and the humanity of the age. The Egyptian constitution, just submitted to the people of that State, has been rejected by an overwhelming majority. The instrument was an outrage upon humanity and a disgrace to the civilization of the age—connected solely for the benefit of political hucksters and shysters. The first reports indicated the ratification of the dirty thing, whereupon rebel sympathizers were jubilant. Chicago papers of Saturday concede its defeat by a majority of from ten to twenty thousand. The world moves—Illinois is saved—the locusts and flies which scourged Egypt of old will scourge the Egyptians of Illinois no more forever.

### McClellan Reinforced.

There can hardly be a doubt that McClellan has been generously reinforced. The Pennsylvania reserve, 5,000 strong, is with him; so are ten regiments which have been during the past year in the neighborhood of Newport News, Old Point, etc.; so is McDowell's corps, 30,000 strong; also several New York regiments, including the 10th and 101st, with others. The Illinois Irish Brigade are also probably with McClellan's army at this time.

—An army correspondent of the New York *Herald* declares that the rebel detail actually lay piled in winnows on the spot where they attacked Casey's division.—Twelve hundred dead rebels were found on the field. Such a firing of cannon and musketry as came from that unfortunate division has seldom been seen on any battle-field. They were evidently forced to give way simply because it was a physical impossibility to kill enough of the rebels to render the forces anything like equal.

Among the Union prisoners lately arrived at New York from North Carolina occur the following names of the First Minnesota Regiment: Fred K. Miller, J. R. McNally, Wm. Potter, E. A. Rowley, Elfish Remore, Lanson Young, Geo. Piffer, and Richmond Richardson. In the battle of Fair Oaks, Henry Armsdorf, company C, and Nicholas Hammer, company F, are reported killed, and Frank Mead and Joseph Navarro, slightly wounded.

—The rebel agent for the purchase of arms in Europe, writes home under date of April 1st, that he owes at least \$450,000 more than he has any means of paying.

## ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

### From the Minnesota First.

We take the liberty of making a few extracts from a private letter from our former correspondent "Raisins," who is now attached to Gen. McClellan's Headquarters. His letter is dated June 15th. Having just returned from a visit to the Minnesota First, and we having failed in receiving a communication from our regular correspondent on account of illness, the extracts may interest some of our readers:

"\* \* \* And now a few words on other matters. I stated I was out to see the boys yesterday. What I saw, of course I cannot tell you—I mean in the line of defence—for an order has been issued prohibiting it even in private letters. I believe, though, I have never sent one line of "contraband" news through the mail. Well, the boys were in fine spirits, and Sully—the Colonel—was hard at work with the rest of them. You should have seen him in his old straw hat, red shirt and blue breeches, while perspiration rolled off his face in large drops. Sully is a "brick of the first water."

During the cannonading of the enemy a few days ago, one of the boys, named Allison I think, and belonging to company I, was killed. He, in company with Frank Mead—you know Frank—Henry Fifield, and others, was sitting in fancied security behind a pile of logs—there had been no firing for a long time—when a ball struck one of the logs against which Allison's head was resting, and passed through without injuring any one directly. But the momentum given the log drove in the back of his skull, and he died instantly. Fifield was somewhat stunned by the concussion of the shell, but is out of danger. Frank was unhurt.

"\* \* \* The weather here is uncomfortably hot. But as we have had rain for two days, I suppose we should not grumble.

ED. A. STEVENS.

### From the Second Minnesota Sharpshooters.

We are in receipt of two lengthy communications from a member of Captain Russell's company of Sharpshooters.—One of them is out of date. From the latter, dated near Fair Oaks, Va., June 10th, we make a few extracts:

"In my last I gave you an account of our marches and countermarches, our experiences &c., and of the battle of Hanover Court House. To resume where I left off: After the battle, we rested one day, and then marched back to our former camp, 18 miles. We remained there but one day when our company was ordered to join the Minnesota First. We still belong to Berdan's regiment, but are attached to the Minnesota First for special purposes.—Our march was made with great haste, and when within one mile of their encampment, we saw Sedgwick's division, to which the First is attached, moving off to the battle field, leaving the advance. We occupied their camp that night.

"Early next morning we started for the scene of action. At a distance of six miles, we could hear the roar of cannon and musketry, which by no means retarded our progress. When within half a mile of the field, Gen. Gorman met and welcomed us. He asked if we wished to "take a hand in the game," and being answered affirmatively, he led us to a short and pertinent address and led us to the front of the line. The General went to his Brigade, and we advanced to a line of fallen timber when our work commenced in good earnest. Our fire was returned with interest, but our infantry was so close the rebels soon "skedaddled." We took four prisoners.—We had one man wounded. Two others had their clothes cut by the enemy's bullets. The Second Minnesota Sharpshooters camped on the battle-field that night.

"The next morning we went in advance of the pickets to Casey's (rebel) camp and some distance beyond. I shall not attempt to describe the scenes witnessed in our passage over a portion of the battle-field. It was truly horrible. In our reconnaissance we found and brought in a number of our wounded men, together with a large lot of stores left behind by the enemy.

"Since the battle, Capt. Russell has been seriously ill, since which time Lieut. Berger has had command.

Yours,

J. STURGEON.

### From the Fifth Regiment.

The lady of Capt. Gold T. Curtis has kindly permitted us to copy a few extracts from a private letter from her husband, dated "In Camp, 50 miles south-east of Hamburg Landing, June 9th."—Although written only for the personal use of his family, the extract from the letter of Capt. Curtis will be read with much interest, as nearly all the members of his company were citizens of this place:

"\* \* \* Since I wrote you last I have experienced the sensations of a fight; and I must say there is a sort of terrible enjoyment in it.

On the 25th, ultimo, our regiment marched out of camp (some 25 miles nearer Hamburg Landing than this) in order to have a battalion drill in loading and firing. On our way to the field of drill, we were met by a messenger, who took us on to the front lines before Corinth, on which day we had a respectable battle.

On the 26th, our brigade was before us of four or five regiments.—Their object was the capture of a battery a short distance in front and on our left, consisting of a single Parrott gun of large calibre, and which annoyed them much. The rebels were not aware of the presence of our troops, and came out on the field in splendid style—banners flying, &c. Our brigade, in line of battle, (two ranks or files) opened fire on their solid masses with telling effect.—They returned the fire, and their battery (or fort) opened on us with shells, balls, canister, &c. It did seem as if the air was fairly thickened with missiles of death. Our protection was this—we were just below the crest of a hill, on the top of which at fifty or sixty yards distance were the rebel forces; so that by falling flat their shot would pass harmlessly over our heads; after which our troops would rise and give them "Hail Columbia." Of course when our troops were in the act of firing a great many shots were aimed and fired at us, and the rebel cannon, which had got our range completely, would pour in its hail of shell; but by falling flat again the storm would pass over our heads, although I must say they were good marksmen.

Notwithstanding we hugged the slope, and the battery was at quite a distance, the shot and shell (some of them) seemed to go over our heads only three or four feet, and then would bury themselves harmlessly in the hill side beyond.

Well, I have tried myself as I desired, and have found that I am not a coward. Blackburn alone was killed of our company. Henry Base was slightly wounded in the arm. Several were carried to the rear overcome by excessive heat. Of the particulars of this, my first engagement, you will have to wait for my diary.

"Since the 25th, we have marched and countermarched. Some of the time I have rode a mule—for two or three days we had not, having slept one night in the rain without any oilcloth cover or blanket, and with no protection.

"This kind of life has thus far a zest and novelty I have found in no other business, although it is said by Missouri troops alongside of us that we have had a harder time in marching by night, in rain, &c., than they who have been in service for four months have seen before.

### Excited for Tearing Down the United States Flag.

The New Orleans *Pianette* of the 8th has the following: "Yesterday morning a large crowd of people assembled around the Mint, it being understood that Wm. B. Mumford, who was condemned by the Military Commission to suffer death, for tearing down the United States flag from that building on the 29th of April last, would be hung between 8 and 10 o'clock.

"Between 9 and 10 o'clock, the condemned man, seated on his coffin, in a covered wagon, escorted by a body of troops—horse and foot—left the Custom House for the place of execution, in the inclosure on the North front of the Mint. Mumford was seated on the back part of the wagon, and looked calmly on the crowd that thronged the streets along the line of the procession, and appeared cool, collected, and resigned to his fate.

"On arriving at the mint, the troops and the condemned man entered the enclosure, and a strong guard was posted on the streets around, to keep back the people. That passed easily, until the final act, we know not, being unable to get within hearing distance. We understand that Mumford made a speech, but what it was we cannot say. At ten minutes to 11 o'clock the drop fell, and the condemned man was launched into eternity.

"Up to the last moment there was a very general impression that the execution would not take place, although there were palpable evidences that every preparation had been made to carry out the sentence of the Provost Judge. The assembled thousands made no demonstration of any kind, and when the drop fell, they, with an inward shudder left the scene of execution.

"In the same paper the statement is made thus on the previous day: "The Union Association of New Orleans, through its committee of thirty-four, hoisted the United States flag on the City Hall. A salute of 34 guns was fired on the occasion in Lafayette Square, and speeches were afterwards made in the portico of the hall.

—A Foreign journal thus compliments the United States:

"The government of the United States deserves great credit for the efficiency of its military administration. Although six hundred thousand men have been operating over half a continent, it is not known that a single division or brigade has suffered from want of food or of warlike stores.

"—The 11th Pennsylvania Regiment in one of their late exploits in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry captured the Sheriff who was the executioner of old John Brown.

## Unwarranted Liberties Allowed Secesh.

Correspondence New York Herald.

WURTE HOUSE, June 13.—The excitement caused by the sudden raid of the 1st Virginia cavalry, near this place, and the guerrilla attack at Tunstall's station on Friday night, are the principal topics of conversation throughout the army. It is alarming by all to be one of the most daring attacks ever known, and is certainly to the rebels' credit, as far as the bravery of the whole thing is concerned. Many speak strongly against the entire liberty allowed the residents hereabouts. Something should be done besides allowing them to remain at home and within our lines without a guard, and allowed to go where they please, simply because they took the oath of allegiance, which to them is not binding in the least degree, as it is considered complimentary. At Savage's station I learn that Mr. Savage took the oath of allegiance to the United States, yet he has now two sons in Richmond—one in the army and the other private secretary to Jeff. Davis.—Two or three days since he went off unmolested, and has not been heard of since. He is an old man, about seventy years of age, and, perhaps, was considered perfectly harmless. At Garrison's Landing, also, where the two schooners were burned on Friday night by Steward's cavalry, a miller took the oath of allegiance when our army appeared in this section of the country. The other day a quantity of corn was sent to him to be ground, when he said that he'd be damned if he would grind any more Yankee corn, and that they were to remember that Jeff. Davis was not dead yet. Charles himself was never within our lines. He has a summer residence at Hanover Court House, and a gentleman to-day informed me that a few days since he sent his wagon down to the landing for provisions to be taken to Hanover Court House. Dr. Hamilton, who was arrested yesterday on suspicion of being one of the guides the rebels, is said to be one of the most bitter secessionists in the State of Virginia, and yet he was allowed to remain unmolested, without a guard, simply because he took the oath of allegiance.

### McClellan's Delicate Scriptures Overcome.

Washington Dispatch, N. Y. Tribune, June 10th. "The President has ordered the White House on the Panmure, with the grounds belonging to Col. Lee of the rebel army, which have been hitherto scrupulously guarded from intrusion, to be used for hospital purposes. Lieut. Horace Green, president of the New York Medical Society, with J. Burns, and Leonard Wetmore of the New England Soldier's Relief Association, who left the Peninsula yesterday, today called upon the President and Secretary of war, and represented to them the gross injustice which was being done. They said that the only pure water in the vicinity was a spring upon Col. Lee's premises, which, with the rest of the property, was taken to our side and wounded soldiers. The report is that it came out in the course of conversation that one of the reasons given for the course pursued was, that it was in compliance with a promise, made years ago, to Col. Lee by Gen. McClellan, that if they should ever be opposed in war, the property of each should be respected by the other. The President was convinced by the statements of Dr. Green, and declared that Gen. McClellan's promise did not bind him (the President) and he would break it. He thereupon sanctioned an order signed by Secretary Stanton, directing the guards to be removed from the White House, and the premises to be put at the disposal of the surgeons. Mr. Burns was deputed to take the order to the Peninsula. All the correspondence between the War Department and Gen. McClellan with relation to this subject will soon be made public, thanks to Mr. Potter of Wisconsin, whose resolution of inquiry was adopted by the House to-day, and to Messrs. Dawes and Sedgwick, who supported him, by relating what they had seen on the Peninsula.

### Rebel Accounts of Stewart's Dash.

MEMPHIS, JUNE 18. "The Richmond *Dispatch*'s account of the reconnaissance under Gen. Stewart, June 16th, says he made a circuit through the Federal lines from Richmond via Hanover Court House, Church, Tunstall's station, James River, back to the city, captured 175 prisoners, and 200 horses and mules.

—A correspondent writes to the Boston *Traveler*, under date of Newbern, N. C., June 14th, as follows: "Governor Stanley has been applied to by citizens of this county to return runaway. He tried it once, but the fugitives came into town the next day, when the Governor declined to interfere." General Burdiss says that his army shall not be used as negro-catchers. He (General B.) was a Breckinridge Democrat.

—The New Orleans papers speak of the increasing business of the city, and the growing confidence of all classes in our stable possession, under the steady but mild sway of Gen. Butler. He seems to have tamed the mob so effectually that New Orleans is now as orderly as Boston.

—Gen. Mitchell has captured cotton enough to pay running expenses of the one hundred and twenty miles of the Memphis and Charleston railroad in his possession, for six months.

—Com. Foote is recovering slowly. It is hoped he will soon be able to resume his duties. He is now at Cleveland, Ohio.

—There must be all sorts of pressure on the rebellion. It must be repressed, depressed and suppressed.

—The Government is preparing to shelter our armies against the blazing sun of the South. Seventy-five thousand cotton or linen shelter tents have been ordered in New York alone, and will be ready for delivery in July. They will be made on the French pattern, which is considered the best.

—Bushrod W. Lott, Esq., late of St. Paul, and now residing in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, has been appointed and confirmed U. S. Consul at Tehuantepec, Mexico. It is the same office held by Judge Lott, his brother, recently deceased.

—Why are all girls after a certain age called women?—Because they begin to woo the men.

—The best road to New Orleans. The shell road.

—Gen. Butler is about to send home a cargo of cotton from New Orleans.

Gen'l. HEADQUARTERS, STATE MINNESOTA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ST. PAUL, Minn., May 31st, 1862. GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.

In conformity with authority received from the War Department, Major General Halleck will immediately send recruiting officers from the Army of the West to this State, to recruit for our regiments. With the Minnesota Regiments in the Army of the Mississippi have lost many men, the gallant Minnesota Second has sustained the most severe losses on the battle field and by the hardships incident to an active campaign, and its thinned ranks appeal most earnestly for succor to the sympathy and patriotism of our citizens.

Our brave sons in the Army of the Mississippi have nobly done their duty, and the people of Minnesota will no doubt gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to fight by the side of comrades who have already achieved an imperishable reputation for our young State.

Let our Regiments be completed and made effective without delay. By order of the Commander in Chief. OSCAR MALMROS, Adjutant General.

### Call for the Sixth Regiment from Minnesota.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MINNESOTA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ST. PAUL, May 22d, 1862. GENERAL ORDER NO. 6.

The Secretary of War has made an urgent call upon the Governor of the State for a Sixth Regiment of Infantry. Confident that patriotism will in future, as heretofore, distinguish our citizens, and that whatever necessity for additional troops may now or hereafter exist, every Minnesotan will promptly rally in defense of liberty and the existing Union. They said that the only pure water in the vicinity was a spring upon Col. Lee's premises, which, with the rest of the property, was taken to our side and wounded soldiers. The report is that it came out in the course of conversation that one of the reasons given for the course pursued was, that it was in compliance with a promise, made years ago, to Col. Lee by Gen. McClellan, that if they should ever be opposed in war, the property of each should be respected by the other. The President was convinced by the statements of Dr. Green, and declared that Gen. McClellan's promise did not bind him (the President) and he would break it. He thereupon sanctioned an order signed by Secretary Stanton, directing the guards to be removed from the White House, and the premises to be put at the disposal of the surgeons. Mr. Burns was deputed to take the order to the Peninsula. All the correspondence between the War Department and Gen. McClellan with relation to this subject will soon be made public, thanks to Mr. Potter of Wisconsin, whose resolution of inquiry was adopted by the House to-day, and to Messrs. Dawes and Sedgwick, who supported him, by relating what they had seen on the Peninsula.

ALL COMPANIES AND PARTS OF COMPANIES RAISED UNDER THIS ORDER WILL REPORT AT FORT SNELLING. Subsidence and lodging of recruits from the time of their enlistment, and prior to their muster into service, will be paid for by the General Government, at a rate not exceeding 40 cents per day. Necessary transportation of recruits will be paid for at the current rates of stage and steamboat fare. Companies and officers of companies will take position and rank according to the date of being mustered into the United States service. Clothing, arms and equipments will be supplied before the Regiment leaves the State. The Regiment will be moved to the seat of war as soon as full. By order of the Commander in Chief. OSCAR MALMROS, Adjutant-General, State of Minnesota.

### Referee's Sale.

State of Minnesota, District Court, First Judicial District, County of Washington, Charles W. Thomas vs. Robert F. Slaughter and Mary A. Slaughter, his wife.

DECREES for sale of mortgaged premises made by the above Court, in the above entitled cause, December 24th, A. D. 1861. Damages and costs, \$2959 86. Pursuant to said decrees, the undersigned, appointed referee, a special Referee for the purpose, will sell at public auction to the highest cash bidder, on Saturday the second (2nd) day of August next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the court house in Stillwater, county of Washington, the following property also in said Washington county, to wit: Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) eight (8) and ten, (10) in block No. one, (1) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. two, (2) Lots Nos. five, (5) eleven, (11) thirteen, (13) fifteen, (15) sixteen, (16) seventeen, (17) eighteen, (18) in block No. three, (3) Lots Nos. two, (2) four, (4) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) eleven, (11) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. four, (4) Lots Nos. one, (1) five, (5) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. five, (5) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. six, (6) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. seven, (7) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. eight, (8) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. nine, (9) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. ten, (10) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. eleven, (11) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. twelve, (12) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. thirteen, (13) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. fourteen, (14) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. fifteen, (15) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. sixteen, (16) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. seventeen, (17) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. eighteen, (18) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. nineteen, (19) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. twenty, (20) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. twenty-one, (21) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. twenty-two, (22) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. twenty-three, (23) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. twenty-four, (24) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. twenty-five, (25) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. twenty-six, (26) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. twenty-seven, (27) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. twenty-eight, (28) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. twenty-nine, (29) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. thirty, (30) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) twelve, (12) thirteen, (13) fourteen, (14) in block No. thirty-one, (31) Lots Nos. one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) five,







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